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in the Soudan; but both offers were declined. The home Government would not entertain any proposal for supplying troops unless the Canadian Government bore the cost, and it was because this condition was fulfilled by New South Wales that a contingent from that colony saw service in Egypt. It is noteworthy that Canada has many representatives among the officers of the British army, no fewer than one hundred being graduates of the Canadian Military College at Kingston.

That the Canadians are good and ready fighters is undoubted. Thousands, we are told by Mr. Evans, fought on the side of the North in a quarrel which did not directly concern Canada. But when South Africa became, or was about to become, a battlefield, the course of Canada was not clear to any observer, and few Canadians could have given an exact forecast. It is a common saying that there are more politics to the square mile in Canada than in any other part of the globe. When the Canadians heard that the colonies of Australia were sending contingents to South Africa to fight alongside of troops from Great Britain, the desire was loudly expressed in favour of Canada doing likewise. The Government, however, hesitated to commit itself. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, was reluctant to give the Opposition a handle for turning him out of office, and he was doubtful whether the Canadians of French extraction, of whom he was the most powerful and distinguished representative, would continue to support him. The problem was complicated by the attitude of Major-General Hutton, the general officer commanding the Canadian Militia. Mr. Evans writes, with greater accuracy than he may suppose, that "in a sense General Hutton was a political agent." His conduct seems to have been dictated with a view to please the Colonial rather than the War Office, and to ensure the co-operation of Canada with the Imperial Government in war as well as in peace. The result was friction between the general and the Minister of Militia, and the general's resignation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier felt, however, that the public really desired to take part in the South African war, and he resolved to yield to voices from the crowd. He was not confident that Parliament would readily ratify his decision, or that ratification was possible without acrimonious debate. Consequently, the Government over which he presided resolved to send a contingent to South Africa without Parliamentary sanction.

It is worthy of note and praise that the decision of the Government to send a contingent numbering 1,000 to South Africa was carried into effect with a promptitude and a thoroughness which our War Office has good reason to envy. All the soldiers were volunteers, and they had to be recruited under conditions which are thus set forth by Mr. Evans:—

"The enrolling, equipping, and despatch of the first Canadian contingent was a remarkable achievement. Suppose a Government with headquarters at Berlin should undertake to raise an entirely new regiment, and should choose as its recruiting points Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Lyons, Paris, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Constantinople, Bagdad, and one other point still nearer the Persian Gulf; suppose this Government had never attempted anything

of just the same kind before; suppose it had little in its stores except rifles and ammunition; and suppose it got this regiment of more than 1,000 men together, fully clothed and equipped, and on shipboard, sailing out of the harbour of Hamburg, all within seventeen days of the time it first made up its mind to raise a regiment at all—well, it would congratulate itself. Yet, in terms of European and Asiatic geography, this was the achievement of the Canadian Government."

It is admitted that the proportion of volunteers from Quebec was smaller than that from the other provinces, despite the circumstance that the standard of height was lowered and the rate of pay was more tempting to a native of Quebec than to one of the Western Provinces. However, as Mr. Evans writes, the deficiencies in some places were compensated by increased enlistments in others, and the first contingent "embarked thirty-nine men over strength." He also says, contrary to what is generally, but erroneously, supposed, that "most of the volunteers were city men."

It is needless to follow or set forth in detail the deeds performed by the Canadian soldiers, from Paardeberg to Mafeking. If not unequalled, they rank with the best. Nor was their tenacity and valour in the face of the enemy the most remarkable thing, though neither has been surpassed. In concert with their brethren from Australasia and of the force raised in South Africa, they displayed an alertness and resource which constitute the highest merit and utmost value of armed men. The following short passage illustrates our meaning:—

"Early in the afternoon of Good Friday, April 14th [1900], C Battery was ordered to strike camp and proceed from Stellenbosch by forced march to Cape Town. By 8.30 on the following morning the battery arrived at the ship's side, having covered the thirty-three miles during the night. All guns, waggons, horses, harness, and ammunition were on board by noon. It was smart work. Sergeant Kiely wrote home that 'When the Staff Officer arrived at 12.15 he gave orders to go on loading guns. "All loaded, sir," was the reply. "Go on loading horses, then." "All loaded, sir," was again the reply. "Then go on with the ammunition." The same reply was given. "Impossible," said the officer; but the fact remained, and he reported the fact to Lord Roberts by wire, who sent a message congratulating the men. It was read out by the Staff Officer on parade at 2 P.M.'"

The import of the foregoing passage may escape readers who are not intimately versed in the affairs of the thirteen American colonies before they declared their independence. In those days the forces of Old and New England were occupied, more than once, in fighting the French on American soil. One of the severest defeats was that of General Braddock, and it was largely due to his adherence to routine and his contempt for the advice of Washington and other colonists. He was the victim of red tape, losing his life because he would not adapt himself to circumstances. Now, the Canadians and other auxiliaries of our army in South Africa treated red tape as a thing to be avoided. Hence the dispatch of a contingent from Canada within a time which was marvellously short, and such an incident as that recorded above.

When C Battery had been transported in the Columbian over the 1,500 miles of the

Indian Ocean separating Cape Town from Beira, the men, guns, and ammunition were on board a train two hours after landing. When the end of the railway was reached the guns were drawn by mules at the rate of from 60 to 100 miles a day, the mules being changed every few miles; the result being that, by forced marches, the Canadian artillery effectively contributed to the relief of Mafeking. The simple words in which Mr. Evans tells the story deserve to be read:—

"On the 17th [of May] Col. Plumer and Col. Mahon joined forces, and the Canadian Artillery helped to win that stubborn five hours' fight, nine miles from Mafeking, which opened the road into the beleaguered town by which the relieving force entered in brilliant moonlight at four in the morning. For seven long months that little garrison had watched and fought and endured because they would not yield. They never lapsed into carelessness and never weakened in determination. And they finished, not like spent men, but with a display of full powers. A few days before they had outwitted and confounded the Boers in their last desperate assault, and on the 18th of May they marched out, with the relieving force as supports and reserves, to fire the last shots at the fleeing enemy. That the Canadians contributed, by their remarkable march and by their spirit and steadiness in their first artillery action, to the final relief of such men, will remain one of the proudest traditions of Canadian arms."

Happily no hesitation has been shown in recognizing the military services of our colonial kinsmen. Had the like policy been pursued in America, the commission in the regular army for which George Washington vainly longed would have been gratefully offered to him, while the men serving under him would not have been snubbed. In the reports to Lord Roberts the doings of the Canadians were deservedly lauded, while Col. Baden-Powell sent this message to the Government at Ottawa:—

"Mafeking relieved to-day, and most grateful for invaluable assistance of Canadian artillery, which made record march from Beira to help us."

There is a want of continuity in Mr. Evans's story, while a few more dates would add greatly to its clearness. Besides, it is a mistake to tell how the capture of Pretoria was celebrated with rejoicing a few days before it occurred, and not to give May 5th as the date upon which the British flag was hoisted there. A foot-note in this case would be appropriate and useful.

The majority of the readers of this work will pass over many pages in which constitutional questions are discussed. Should another emergency occur it is permissible to expect that Canada will again play as splendid a part in the affairs of the Empire. At present no demand has been made upon her for services as a military power, everything having been done voluntarily. Such a book as this will help to foster the bond between Canada and the mother country. We note with regret the absence of an index, and the misprint, on pp. 108, 118, of "Colville" for *Colvile*.

The Social Problem, Life and Work. By J. A. Hobson. (Nisbet.)

MR. HOBSON handles a difficult and vitally interesting problem with a sobriety of tone and judgment rarely met with in books of this class. His work commands attention equally by its ability and by its self-restraint and moderation, qualities which are evidence of the advance in the treatment of burning social questions since the days of the system-mongers and the Socialists of the chair.

The book is intended as an informal introduction to the science and art of social progress. Its plan is, first, to show that political economy, whether of the older or newer type, does not and cannot handle successfully the social problem; and, secondly, after establishing the organic unity of social phenomena, to examine in a tentative and introductory way some of the main questions which go to make up the problem of social progress—for example, the rights of the individual and of property, the rights of society as a maker of values, social distribution according to needs, and so on—until the author arrives at his ground principle of social distribution "from each according to his powers, to each according to his needs."

With regard to the plan of the book, we have an objection to make, though it is a minor one not affecting the purpose of these pages, which stand high above any blemish of mere plan. If Mr. Hobson had been content to say that as a fact neither the old nor the new political economy contemplates the social problem at all, we should have contentedly acquiesced; but what he does say is that neither does it nor can it, and this by reason of the organic unity and indivisibility of the social problem. We demur to the reasoning solely in the interests of economic science, of its classification and organization for the purposes of study. In a proper classification of economics (the widest generic term of all), which is inevitably coming, political economy will be that branch of the science which will

investigate the economy of the *politeia*, of the State *quid State*. It will be practically limited to what is now loosely termed finance. At the other end of the pole there will be an inferior and insignificant science of trade (*i.e.*, of value and exchange, &c., from the point of view of the mere individual—roughly corresponding to the past and present conception of so-called political economy). The science of society as a maker and equalizer of values will stand half way between the economic science of the State and the economic science of the individual. This latter science of society will hold probably the most important, but certainly also the most difficult position, and satisfactory progress will not be made in it until this or some superior classification is adopted and the work of investigation pursued on definite lines. It is not merely futile, but also harmful to argue, as Mr. Hobson does through nearly a quarter of his book, that because social phenomena are the phenomena of an organic and indivisible whole, no classification of economic science is possible, and that the whole domain must be left to the occupation of a nebulous science of society which has still to be called from the vasty deep. The human body is

one organic whole, but we divide the study of it into sections. We study its topography in the science of anatomy, its functions in that of physiology, and so on. The only classification Mr. Hobson can conceive is that between the political economy which washes its hands of social questions and the newer, ill-defined social science which has yet to come. But the political economy of the past (and present) is a silly misnomer. It is not political economy at all. Instead of opposing social science to it as the only antithesis or alternative, all that Mr. Hobson need do is to rechristen the old political economy as the science of particular or individual values (the science of trade), and project a new science of the economy of the State, and then correlate to both these sciences his own beloved science of society. He would by that means attain a clearer conception of the limits of the middle science, and also, we venture to think, some inklings as to method.

The whole of the first portion of his work, in which he deals with this contrast between political economy and a new social science, Mr. Hobson styles 'Book I.—The Science of Social Progress.' But this title is not at all borne out by the contents of pp. 1-86, which form Book I. Such portions of this book as are not concerned with the destructive criticism of old and present political economy treat of similar matter and employ a similar method to those found in the rest of the work, which Mr. Hobson himself styles 'Book II.—The Art of Social Progress.' Why is there this confusion? Because Mr. Hobson, in his obstinate rejection of any classification of economic science, cannot attain to any proper conception of that social science which he yearns after, and as a further result cannot come to any satisfactory idea of method. We cannot resist the conviction (and we are turning now to the main part of Mr. Hobson's teaching) that with the growth of historic sense and practice the question of the method of a science and art of social progress will solve itself.

It is a fatal mistake at the outset to produce certain axioms as to the rights of the individual, and then to set against them certain equally axiomatic rights of society as a maker of values, and then from the poise and equilibrium of these to evolve some new theory of social distribution according to needs. Besides being a wrong commencement of the science, this is to give a quantitative expression to a problem which is absolutely incapable of quantitative measurement. In the realm of nature there is no such thing as a right; there is only might. Those elementary rights of life, of food, of shelter, &c., which the Socialist finds in nature, he denies to the lower order of nature—to the beetle he crushes under his foot, to the sheep he slaughters for food. If these rights are his, then also are they theirs. But in truth they exist not at all. The growth and formulation of human rights is a distinctly traceable progress; and the remarkable thing is that they everywhere find expression in the domain of law, not of economics. The extension of the conception of rights from the purely legal or juridical domain to the economic would be tantamount at any time to that social revolution which

the professed Socialist preaches. But history teaches different things. It teaches us that the path of progress in the past has been along the lines of the extension of this conception of rights within the proper juridical domain. A right is a positive enactment by a superior power of whatever nature, with whatever species of sanction. It is not opposed to a duty. The two terms are synonymous. And as the intelligent mind of that superior power, which imposes that right upon all, grows, so the limits and extent of the rights grow. First it is justice, always justice (personal, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth); then it is property; then, a long way behind, it is equity. Now pursue the same path, and to what may we not attain? The modern superior power (the State) has an increasingly intelligent mind, and ever as its conception becomes clearer it formulates a law with the sanction of the power of that State behind it. That new law becomes a new right and the possession of us all. The progress is inevitably gradual.

It is only by some such course of investigation that we can see clearly enough to disabuse our minds of the cant of natural rights. Is there a right to a normal working day, to an eight-hours day, to a six-hours day? Never and nowhere in the domain of nature, and not yet in the domain of positive law. But it may come with the intelligent growth of the mind of the State. When it comes it will be a positive enactment (whether formally positive or not is immaterial), and from that time onwards it will be our right. And so on with the rest.

As far as mere argumentation goes, to abolish the force of the phrase "natural rights" is to abolish the substructure not only of Mr. Hobson's book, but also of every ordinary Socialistic book. But we do not wish to leave Mr. Hobson thus summarily. The vice of his fundamentals is that of the fundamentals of all Socialists. The sane, reasoned proportions of the superstructure he rears upon those fundamentals are all his own. There are chapters which are full of power, minute and close in their dialectical skill, broad and luminous and at times painful in their suggestiveness. In the chapter, for example, on society as a maker of values he lays bare a principle which will be fraught with most beneficent possibilities when the mind of the age is once made firmly to grasp it. Why should a man who starts a newspaper in London make enormous profits, while another who starts one in the country with equal ability and capital makes only a moderate gain? The answer is, Because there are six millions odd of people in London. They have made the paper, or rather the big profits. The moral is that this profit should be taxed. This is not one of Mr. Hobson's illustrations, but there is no lack of them. It is difficult to look at modern social phenomena from any standpoint without detecting how the mere concourse of men has created or enhanced a value which some individual more astute than the rest has managed to grasp for himself. If, instead of dreaming of impalpable rights, we could only educate the mind of the State to a proper conception of its own participation in the values which it has helped to create, we should be making the greatest stride towards a new and better order. And

happily signs are accumulating on every side that the social mind is gradually beginning to notice such points.

We differ, therefore, from Mr. Hobson in our point of view. We hold that the only line of social development is the historic line of development, the continuation and extension of that which has been, viz., the authoritative declaration from time to time of new rights as the result of the working of the corporate consciousness, as a result of the education of the mind of the State. But the difference in point of view involves difference of principle and opinion at almost every turn. So much of the progress as has already been accomplished we loyally accept. Not so Mr. Hobson. He doubts, for example, if the phenomena of social waste, human waste, pools of unemployed labour, &c., have not increased as a result of the application of the principle of division of labour. Now surely, after all, this is a matter of fact. Compare a highly organized mercantile community, such as the United States or Great Britain, where the minutest division of labour prevails, with, say, the ordinary industrial community in Russia or India. Which of these two classes is more affected by any sudden breakdown of the industrial machine—by a famine, by a crisis? Which is likely periodically to suffer most from stagnant pools of immobile labour? There can surely be no difference of opinion on the point.

On the more contentious points in these pages we prefer not to touch—the question of State regulation against unfit marriage, for instance; or, again, Mr. Hobson's treatment of a leisured class as entirely parasitic. Our difference is not with such strained and opinionative utterances, but rather one of pure reason which regards only underlying principles. But, differ as one will from Mr. Hobson, one rises from the perusal of his work with chastened mind. There is a social problem, and men would be wise, and the world happier, if they would as a mass shirk that question less.

Die Religionsphilosophie Kant's. Von Dr. Albert Schweitzer. (Tübingen, Mohr.)

KANT'S religious philosophy has been so often described and criticized during the last hundred years that at first blush there seems to be no demand or justification for a new treatise on the subject. Some dozen volumes, a few of them brilliant, have been written on it in Germany, France, and England. Hardly a term elapses in the German universities but an industrious candidate for a degree makes it the topic of an elaborate thesis. It forms a prominent feature of the chapter on Kant in every history of philosophy. To the average man, and still more to the student, the capacity for saying things about it might indeed appear to be exhausted. But to Dr. Schweitzer, of the University of Strasburg, reflection has suggested a different view. He admits that, in spite of the great place which Kant occupies in modern literature, there is no possibility of making any further contribution to our knowledge of his opinions, but he is not equally certain that criticism cannot discover a fresh point of view from which to regard them.

To such a point of view he draws attention in the present treatise. What he offers is not, he declares, an attempt to pass a verdict on Kant's religious philosophy, but simply a critical analysis of such of his thoughts as stand in any relation with it. In other words, his aim is to let Kant speak for himself rather than to speak on his behalf; to trace the development of his opinions as they gradually took shape in his chief works by showing exactly how he conceived particular problems at various stages of his philosophical career. The objection may, of course, be urged that the real interest of his religious philosophy consists in its net result, and in the extent to which as a whole it exerted an influence on the general religious philosophy of the nineteenth century; that, so far as this influence is concerned, the actual process of its development is a matter of no importance; and that a description of the process, an analysis of the steps by which Kant proceeded, can serve no useful purpose and has only a slight historical value. Dr. Schweitzer meets this objection by raising an attractive question. If, he says, Kant's religious philosophy has had the influence described, may not the stages of its development be conceivably identical with the lines on which the religious philosophy of the nineteenth century developed? May not the one be, in a certain sense, a preformation of the other? Regarded in this light, a fresh study of Kant's religious philosophy may, he urges, prove of interest and be attended with some justification.

That a writer should suggest a particular justification for his work, and then utterly fail to show that it possesses any justification at all, is not an unknown circumstance in the history of literature. But that the author of a philosophical treatise should begin by indicating that whatever interest and whatever value it possesses lie in the answer it may give to a particular question, and then do next to nothing to show in what the answer consists—this surely is something exceptional. When Dr. Schweitzer declares in his preface that the hint which he offers may be sufficient to indicate the interest of his work, he apparently means the expression to be taken literally. We have to be content with the hint. Apart from a casual reference here and there, he makes no attempt to show how the stages of Kant's thought foreshadow the development of thought in the nineteenth century. He tells us at the very close of the volume, and even there incidentally, that Schopenhauer took up the factor of Kant's religious philosophy which was contained in the general point of view adopted in critical idealism, and formulated it in a less consistent, but more profound manner than Kant himself. He also tells us that Albrecht Ritschl—without, however, being clearly conscious of what he was doing—similarly took up the factor presented in the conception of a moral law and traced its operation to the complete exclusion of the critical element. Ritschl, like Kant, is described as attempting the impossible task of attributing a moral and religious significance to the idea of a continued existence after death, and of also trying to make this idea an organic part of an intelligible scheme of the world. But stray

allusions of this kind form an inadequate basis of justification for a work which, at great length and in a style of intolerable complexity, covers once more ground that is perfectly familiar to all serious students of Kant's philosophy. Possibly Dr. Schweitzer supposes that, having provided the materials for a complete survey of the religious elements in this philosophy, he may safely leave the reader to draw the parallel in question; or, if this be too violent a supposition, possibly he thinks that a bare hint that it exists is sufficient. A parallel between the development of Kant's thought and the development of religious thought in the nineteenth century is one thing, and the fact that some elements of his thought reappear in later writings moving on totally different lines is another.

But, if the hope which Dr. Schweitzer's preface excites is not fulfilled, he cannot be accused of not redeeming the promise implied by the title of his work. He makes a most searching examination into every part of Kant's writings dealing with the problems of religion, from the sketch contained in the 'Critique of Pure Reason' to his interpretation of the ideas of positive theology in the 'Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason.' The general conclusion to which he comes does not differ from that to which other critics and expositors have come before him. Kant's greatness is duly recognized, but the evident discrepancies between the different statements of his doctrine—or, more exactly, between the implications of those statements—are set forth with merciless persistence. The religious philosophy which goes under the name of this thinker is, he says, an attempt to develop certain leading conceptions derived from his criticism of reason and to erect them into a coherent whole by help of a particular definition of the moral law, and it is an abortive attempt. For, if there is anything that is clear in Kant, it is that in his view the moral law, with its categorical imperative, is autonomous; that it is part of a man's inmost nature and altogether independent of any theological doctrine; that it is to be obeyed regardless of consequences and despite the fact that it does not involve happiness. Yet he is forced, after all, to try to effect some union between virtue and happiness, and hence in the 'Critique of Practical Reason' he introduces the religious postulates of God, freedom, and immortality as a necessity of thought. He introduces them for the purpose of giving a foundation to the ethical view of the world. But in so doing he exceeded the limits set down in the 'Critique of Pure Reason.' Forms of knowledge were conceived which lay outside the domain of experience, and he was compelled to recognize that these concepts, like all concepts without percepts, are entirely empty. How in the 'Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason' he gave these concepts a symbolical meaning, and did in fact help to prepare the way for the symbolical interpretation of religious ideas which in the nineteenth century found its chief exponent in Ritschl, is well known. But that Kant's religious philosophy as the basis of critical idealism forms a coherent whole even his most fervent adherents are unable to admit.

Dr. Schweitzer's method of exposition will do nothing to attract attention to his subject. He revels in prolixity. To say that he leaves much to be desired in point of lucidity is to say what is true, but also what is perhaps to be expected from the fact that he is analyzing a writer whose own style was certainly not lucid. Nay, he is conscious that his own style is more than duly influenced by the Kantian style, as he makes a mild apology for it in his preface. Apart, however, from his way of presenting his subject, he can at least take credit for having given an account of Kant's religious philosophy that displays extraordinary industry even for a German, and in its exhaustive character will bear favourable comparison with any similar work yet written.

Letters of Lady Louisa Stuart to Miss Louisa Clinton. Edited by the Hon. James A. Home. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

THIS volume contains a good deal of entertaining gossip about fashionable society three-quarters of a century and more ago. Though not so brilliant as her grandmother Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Lady Louisa Stuart was a good deal better educated than the fashionable lady of to-day, and besides was well supplied with humour and good sense, as appears from the letters to her friend Sir Walter Scott which are given in Lockhart's 'Life,' as well as from those to her favourite sister and others which were privately printed as 'Gleanings from an Old Portfolio,' and from the selection from her manuscripts which Mr. Home edited in 1899. She was nearly sixty when she made the acquaintance of Lady Stanley of Alderley's cousin Miss Louisa Clinton, then in her teens; and of the close friendship that sprang up between the old maid and the young one there is pleasing evidence in these pages. Perhaps Lady Louisa grows a little bitter as time goes on. No doubt she felt that she was much more capable than many of the busy and futile people who surrounded her, but on the whole she is remarkably contented as well as clear-sighted, and makes her education an enjoyment instead of a nuisance.

These letters appear to be only a portion of those which were written between 1817 and 1835. They supply interesting sidelights on Sir Walter Scott, Byron, and the other men (and women) of letters with whom the writer had more or less to do. There are interesting criticisms of successive Waverley novels, and many indications of the jealousy and spite which Scott's success evoked. Lady Louisa knew the secret of his authorship as early as 1815, but guarded it zealously even from her present intimate correspondent. She was evidently no Jacobite, for after praising the later Georges she adds:—

"And the Pretenders James and Charles I take to have been poor creatures, below criticism. Even 'Waverley' only describes the latter as handsome and well-bred, but what more? Nor would they have had a single adherent in England had the reigning family been English, or even tried to adopt English manners."

Here the writer's usual fairness seems to desert her. Scott made a good deal more of Charles than she says in 'Waverley,'

and he added a note quoting competent authorities for so doing. Charles's tact is at any rate ingeniously exhibited in the story, and with sufficient prominence to be remembered by readers.

After 'Kenilworth' Lady Louisa writes:

"I do now begin to think the fountain absolutely inexhaustible, for I own I somehow had little expectation of 'Kenilworth' proving so interesting. I rather believe I prefer it to the 'Abbot,' let alone the 'Monastery,' and it seems to me the opening of a fresh field. Lady Queensberry writes that in her neighbourhood (Dumfriesshire near Annan) it is rumoured that two more are on the anvil, but I do not much mind this, because it was from thence that came that ridiculous piece of gossip believed by some—for what will not find credit?—that a lady, Mrs. Thomas Scott, wife of Walter's brother, was the authoress of all [or] some of these books. Some of the relations live thereabouts and like to spread the notion, to which I will accede, when I believe a cow was the Duke of Wellington's charger at Talavera or Vittoria."

Much of the gossip here refers to people of fashion in whose affairs the general public cannot be expected to take much interest. But the volume as a whole furnishes sprightly illustration of the social arrangements in the last years of George III.'s reign and in the first half of his son's, being especially interesting as showing how these arrangements were regarded by a shrewd and discreet woman of the world, who doubtless deserved the praise accorded on her tombstone to "her lively genius and extensive literature.....the tenderness of her heart and the purity, piety, and humility of her powerful mind." Somewhat of a blue-stocking herself, Lady Louisa was anxious not to be regarded in that light, and missed no opportunity of making fun of contemporary female authors like Miss Aikin and Lady Morgan, and of others of her sex who, not clever enough to write books, prided themselves on being "literary." As she said,

"tho' nobody respects solid learning more, I fear I am what you may reckon rather heretical with regard to my reverence for *liter-a-pudding*. To taste that happy expression you should have known its coiner, the late Lady Cecilia Johnstone, who had several pounds of mother wit, without half an ounce of clergy, and was ready to disclaim the half ounce when in company of those she thought pretenders to a greater quantity. First and foremost her own daughter Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. A. rather liked associating with the very fine ladies of her day, rather also with the *beaux esprits*. 'Umph!' said the mother, on her quoting some of the former; 'don't tell me of your friends of exquisite ton.' 'Bless me, Ma'am, I am never so fortunate as to please you: when I live with people of the world, you are sure to find fault; and (consequently) when I live with people of *literature*—' 'Liter-a-pudding,' quoth Lady Cecilia, and not a word more."

The following seems apt, in view of some recent theatrical appearances:—

"Your notion that it was illiberal to expose lady Morgan's lies and nonsense in the *Quarterly Review*, because she was a woman, is as absurd as if you said a woman's bad play should not be hissed off the stage: if a woman puts on breeches it is fair to treat her as a man, and she should set her account to it. Bradamante and Marphisa, when they went about in armour, took knocks and gave them [vide the 'Orlando Furioso']."

It may be added, however, that Lady Louisa can hardly be recommended to-day as a competent judge on such a point, because she disliked personal advertisement.

Her wit and common-sense, her sound judgment on such different points, for instance, as the value of Jane Austen's novels and the strange case of Elizabeth Canning, make these letters superior in interest to many collections published nowadays. They are full of quotable things, but we must not steal too much. Here is a glimpse of Fox supplied by one of his intimate friends, and we have done:—

"Charles has found a better thing than the Gov't of M— [Madras] in St. James's Street. He has set up a Faro Bank in conjunction with Richard (Fitzpatrick), and I verily believe he is at this moment worth 20,000/-; but he does not think it at all necessary to pay any of his debts with it, for there is an execution in the house almost every day."

On which Lady Louisa comments:—

"Ah! you will think this was the great man's youthful follies. No such thing; he passed his youth in losing money, and was then 40 or near it. The next year, Lord North being driven out, he became Secretary of State and Rich'd Secty of War, and they made over the Faro Bank to one of their party, for whom they could not find a place in the administration. All this as openly as possible—none of them in the least ashamed of it—and now you are taught to admire them as patterns of uprightness and public virtue."

The editor has supplied painstaking notes as to points which he considers obscure, but he really ought to have provided an index.

Les Grands Écrivains Français. — François Villon. Par Gaston Paris. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

THIS, the latest of a notable series of monographs, will rank with the best of them—worthy alike of subject and of author. Nor is this small praise when the subject is the first modern in the history of French letters, and the author is not only an acute critic of literature and an acknowledged master of French prose at its best, but is also at the head of a school which has reduced the art and craft of historical research to a science. The life of Villon gives full play to these qualities, and the readers of this little monograph, seeing only their results, may easily fail to recognize the masterly handling which makes these results so inevitable in seeming.

The last important work on Villon was Longnon's edition of his complete works in 1892. The advance made since this work was published may be measured by the fact that Longnon puts down the 'Ballade des Pendus,' the appeal to Parliament, and the address to his gaoler as written in 1455, at the very beginning of Villon's career as a poet, while it is now absolutely certain that these are the last works from his pen we possess. The

trois petits enfants tous nuz
Nommés en ce présent tracé,
Povres orphelins impouruez,

of the 'Petit Testament,' "mes trois poures orphelins" of the 'Grant Testament,' are for M. Longnon pupils of Villon at the university. They are, on the contrary, three old usurers, and Villon's pity for their helplessness has a bitter touch of sarcasm.

The

François, mon compere,
Langue cuisant, flamant et rouges,
My commandement, my priere,
Me recommanda fort à Bourges,

is for Longnon "François Perdrier, qui l'aurait dénoncé auprès de l'archevêque ou plutôt de l'officialité de Bourges"; for M. Paris he is the old friend who aided him to escape punishment.

These examples serve to show the advantage of the literary sense in dealing with matters of inductive biography, but M. Paris's book adds largely, thanks to M. Marcel Schwob, to the few facts known with certainty of Villon's life. These were briefly: 1452, Master's degree; 1455, manslaughter of Sermoise; 1456, robbery of College of Navarre and 'Petit Testament'; 1457, Blois; 1461, Meung imprisonment; 1462, Ferrebouc quarrel (Longnon dates it wrongly as 1463). These meagre outlines have been filled out, more especially in the last two years. We now know that after writing the 'Grant Testament' Villon returned to Paris and to the bands of the Coquille, wrote the ballads in jargon, was sent to the Châtelet on an unproved charge of theft, and detained there by the College of Navarre till he gave them a guarantee to repay his share of the spoils, 120 golden pieces. When released he was again arrested within three days for complicity in the Ferrebouc quarrel, and sentenced by the Lieutenant of Paris to be "hanged and strangled." When he was condemned to die on no ground shown, the supreme expression of his genius, the 'Ballade des Pendus,' was written. But his friends' appeal to the Parliament of Paris saved his life; on January 5th, 1463, the sentence was annulled; he was banished for ten years from Paris on account of his evil living, and he steps out into the dark of history.

The chapters which M. Paris devotes to an appreciation of the work of Villon and of its influence on succeeding writers will be read with deep interest. This is hardly the place to enter into any long discussion of the causes of the esteem in which the rascally poet is held, or even of the fact—the significance of which M. Paris rather fails to appreciate—that he appeals primarily to the romantic school. Gautier in France, Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne in England, were his prophets in the century just closed, attracted by the human interest of the writer, the tragic mystery of his life, foredoomed as it was:—

Ordure amons, ordure nous affuit;
Nous defuyons onneur, il nous defuit.

Villon gains in force and consideration from the fact that in his time there was neither prose nor good verse; hence the absence of convention in the expression of his representative work. Yet he was weak, and prosperity would have made him banal—a writer of insipid clichés, a feeble follower of the weaker verse of Charles d'Orléans. As it is, we owe to his adversity a great human document; and if, following M. Paris's graceful fantasy, Villon takes his seat of right among the forty immortals of France, we may surely add that, born in an English city, he has at last taken up his right of domicile among us.

NEW NOVELS.

Our Friend the Charlatan. By George Gissing. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. GEORGE GISSING is unable to write a book which is not powerful, and unwilling (apparently) to write one that is not disagreeable—that is, the writing is interesting, and often witty and full of insight; but he never creates a character, as far as we can judge, which he wishes one to admire. Probably after the perusal of his last novel most readers will feel that the author's mordant satire has made as effective a use of his chosen material as in any of his previous works, but that there is no single character in the work with whom much sympathy can be felt. The only exception is Lord Dymchurch, who is graceful and charming, but he is represented as so hopelessly ineffectual that it may be doubted whether any sympathy he evokes is not in spite of the author's intention to throw contempt on a weakling. Mr. Gissing delights in seeing the darker side of modern life. There is no doubt that he does see it, so that he presents the aspects which he wishes to present with singular force and insight. Only we could wish for a little of that tenderness which at all times relieved the sting of Thackeray's satire. All men and women, it would seem, are moved by motives of material advantage, which they disguise with generalities about the good of the community. Faith has died out from the educated classes, and there is no hope of its resurrection. It is no use to copy Thackeray in preaching the duty of love, for it is nonsense to talk of it any longer. Society, as it reveals itself to this remorseless dissector, is a conglomerate of mean methods and low aims. Taking his point of view for granted, we must admit that Mr. Gissing's peculiar merits have rarely shown themselves to better advantage than in 'Our Friend the Charlatan.' There is not a single weakly drawn or impossible character in the book, and none that is not interesting. Dyce Lashmar, the hero, a young Oxford "fraud," anxious to get on, but not industrious enough to work for success, and just not clever enough to win it without work, is hopelessly outclassed from the very beginning by the clever women with whom he is surrounded. His progress and failure are brilliantly displayed. The two most interesting figures in the story are an imperious and passionate old lady of more than humble origin, who conforms, however, to a fairly well-known type, and her niece May Tomalin. We welcome the advent of this young woman. We felt that some day University Extension would furnish food for the satirist, and we are glad to see the thing well done. A little while ago we read an interesting tale of the humours of a local examination committee with the university secretary a *deus ex machina*, reminding one strongly of a distinguished member of the episcopate. But we have not before come across so complete an embodiment of the University Extension type as May Tomalin. Not a few nowadays have good reason to picture the young woman who cannot open her mouth without discoursing of Browning, and seeks to carry balm to the suffering poor by teaching them

to read Chaucer and Langland. May's description of a popular concert is superb:—

"Next winter we hope to give a few concerts in a school-room. Of course it must be really good music; we shan't have anything of a popular kind, at least we shan't if my view prevails. It isn't our object to *amuse* people; it would be really humiliating to play and sing the kind of things the ignorant poor like. We want to train their intelligence. Some of our friends say it will be absurd to give them classical music, which will weary and disconcert them. But they must be made to understand that their weariness and discontent is *wrong*. We have to show them how bad and poor their taste is, that they may strive to develop a higher and nobler. I, for one, shall utterly decline to have anything to do with the concerts, if the programme doesn't consist exclusively of the really great—Bach and Beethoven, and so on."

This is superb. Indeed, if there were nobody in the book but May Tomalin, it would be worth reading, though, be it observed, Mr. Gissing says nothing about University Extension. The illustrations are poor.

The Crisis. By Winston Churchill. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ought to write a melodrama and offer it to the managers of the new Adelphi. If they were wise they would unhesitatingly accept it, for he displays in this book a most remarkable familiarity with the best melodramatic methods. His villain, especially, is a most satisfactory specimen of the class—one of those villains who would be most cheerfully and enthusiastically hissed by a discerning audience, especially when he makes his odious advances to the heroine; and the hisses would be turned into cheers whenever, as often happens, a swift and vigorous retribution falls on him from one of the nobler characters. The hero, too, is of the right type: he is an impeccable, stern, and self-repressed man, who occasionally does things which make him liable to be misunderstood; at the same time he is apt to blurt out self-laudatory remarks in a deprecatory manner which would be exceedingly effective on the stage. There are also some comic but faithful black slaves to complete the traditional requirements of melodrama. The story deals with the beginning of the contest between the North and the South in America, and indicates with some skill the terrible separations between friends which that struggle brought about. Some of the great men of the time—such as Grant, Sherman, and Lincoln—are brought in; but, interesting as they are in these pages, especially Lincoln, they would be more so if there were rather more differentiation between their characters. Altogether this is a bright, vividly written book, which holds the reader's interest, but cannot be dignified with the praise due to first-rate fiction.

The Archbishop and the Lady. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It certainly required all the agile wits of this American hero to steer his course successfully through such a bewildering household as that of the Abbaye de Bref. To flatter the vanity of a grotesque person, who was the mother of them all, but preferred

to pass for something younger, nobody under this strange roof willingly owned to his or her true relationship to anybody else, nor apparently were any two of them of the same nationality. The husband of the *châtelaine* and another scoundrel passed their time in making infernal machines, unsuspected by the family, but to the extreme danger and discomfort of the guests. When these malefactors have been at last brought to justice in a properly dramatic manner, the way is cleared for Quentin to convince the Archbishop that the world is better than the Church for the rather shadowy lady about whom they have an amicable difference of opinion. The story is ingenious and humorous, and a restless vitality of manner suggests an American origin. But it is too long and intricate, and though most of the characters are vivid, even to a fault, few of them leave a pleasant impression. Gartha is an amusing and shockingly precocious child, of the type whose existence should be confined strictly to the pages of fiction.

The Extermination of Love. By E. Gerard (Emily de Laszowska). (Blackwood & Sons.)

'A FRAGMENTARY STUDY IN EROTICS,' which is the sub-title of this book, certainly suggests rather terrible possibilities, which are happily not realized. The heroine, Gusti, is a thoroughly charming creature, delightful in her simplicity and her frankness, and at the same time thoroughly real and alive. Her husband himself, for all his selfish blindness, is not unsympathetic, because he, too, is thoroughly alive, and the motives of his immersion in his study are plausible and intelligible. Perhaps a certain amount of exaggeration is used in the description of Augusta, the melancholy offspring of the ill-assorted pair, and the book would be improved if she were a little more human; but this is the only point in which the author is rather carried away by theory. She evidently knows her Vienna well, and the little touches which suggest Viennese life and people are exceedingly true and effective. Finally, we are very grateful for the radiantly happy ending of Gusti's troubles, and glad to recommend these pages to readers.

A Woman Derelict. By May Crommelin. (Long.)

The idea of this book is not at all a bad one: a woman who has had an illness and a railway accident suddenly finds herself stranded at Brighton, and cannot in the least remember who she is. But this idea, though rather well worked out at first, is dropped subsequently, and a good deal of irrelevant interest is introduced, apparently to fill out the book; then, when the *dénouement* does come, and the lady finds out who she is, the result seems a trifle tame. Still there is a good deal of fairly amusing stuff in these pages; it would perhaps be better if there were less, and one would have expected a writer of Miss Crommelin's experience to economize her resources more than she has done here.

The Aristocrats. (Lane.)

THIS clever book is quite in the fashion, being by an anonymous author and affecting

on the title-page an air of the eighteenth century. It consists of a series of letters recounting the very recent experiences of a young English lady, staying with her brother (a duke) and her sister among the Adirondack mountains and lakes, and associating with various specimens of the delicately graded American aristocracy. The fun of the thing is the contrast between the homely and blunt ways and talk of the English duke and his sisters and the refinement and conceit of the Americans. The author's satire is chiefly directed against the women; the men are more kindly treated. The women are sketched with merciless vigour. Of the wife of a "great" art publisher it is said:—

"Art is her passion; she almost faints before a great painting, and etching gives her thrills which she can express in French only, so inadequate is our commonplace language. She told me with great pride that foreigners always took her for a French woman, so perfect was her mastery of the language; and when I told her that it was a relief to meet an American who was not proud of being one, she looked embarrassed, and said of course she wouldn't really be anything else."

American novels are criticized by the author with undue severity for being "all analysis, epigrams, scenery, and virtue." The duke says they are "infernal rot," and an American writer, bewailing his fate, exclaims to Lady Helen, "To be great in English literature you've only to be dull; but to be great in American literature you've got to be a eunuch." The author of 'The Aristocrats' would obviously not be satisfied to call a spade a spade. Perhaps that is only because he or she is determined to be modern. An allusion to a German noble who was "high in favour of his Kaiser some fifty years ago" is, however, overdone. The book is printed in New York, and is presumably by an American. It is in a sort of way a novel, but it has no plot, and comes to an end abruptly, with no real conclusion of the story, such as it is. This also shows that the author is determined to be in the fashion.

Robert Annys, Poor Priest: a Tale of the Great Uprising. By Annie Nathan Meyer. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

THIS, we presume, is Miss Meyer's first story. In the historical novel it is by no means easy to convey a sense of verisimilitude, nor is an archaic style easy of mastery. When to these difficulties an attempt at preaching and a slavish admiration of William Morris's social views are added, the task before a new writer is so difficult that we could wish that it were impossible. The story itself might have been worse. There is a certain power of psychological insight displayed in the portrayal of the hero, who turns from Socialist preacher and anti-sacerdotalist into lover; then finds he is in love with the wrong woman, enters a monastery to save his soul, and leaves it to save the people from ruining their cause by violence. There is also a good deal of vividness about the descriptions. But the amalgam of modernity and mediævalism is a sorry mixture, and the writer's notions of history are, as a naïve preface tells us, not based on first-hand knowledge.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Lighter Side of Cricket. By Capt. Philip Trevor. (Methuen & Co.)—This is an entertaining book, well adapted for lazy lovers of the game who wish to improve a summer afternoon. There are stories good and indifferent, but always pleasantly told; advice, criticism, appreciation; occasional verses; plenty of gossip about serious and dilettante cricketers. The author seems to have played with all sorts and conditions of men in every possible variety of climate and circumstance. His views are thoroughly sportsmanlike, and he speaks with justifiable contempt of certain developments which bring to mind the worst class of professional football. We hope that his strictures on league cricket are humorously exaggerated. It is a commonplace that many games have been won by the umpire, but this book leaves us with the conviction that he is worth all the rest of his side. Luckily every Thyrus finds a Corydon:

"The wicket-keeper appealed for a catch at the wicket whilst I was batting. Our umpire was not content with saying the words 'Not out!' He replied, 'Not out! not out! not out! That's what it is!' Nemesis, however, was at hand. I missed cutting the next ball as well. But this time the wicket-keeper was equal to the occasion. He took the ball, knocked off the bails, and appealed for stumping to his own umpire. 'Hout! hout! hout!' was the retort; 'that's what it is!'"

Capt. Trevor believes that the lady cricketer has a future. It might be said with some point that she has a past. Mr. Stoddart undoubtedly rendered Middlesex cricket more attractive, but to claim that he established it is nonsense. What about the brothers Walker and Mr. A. J. Webb? The cover does not please us:—

Blue and green
Should never be seen,

and the crude designs in red are an aggravation.

The *Cricket Stories* gathered by Mr. C. W. Alcock (Bristol, Arrowsmith) are almost entirely brief anecdotes, some of them creditably amusing; but the collection as a whole is disappointing, and various forms of the same story are often repeated. Here is a good thing entitled 'The Same Old Bat':—

"The London urchin is fairly smart," writes a member of the Australian team. "Outside the Crystal Palace Ground we saw an immature All England Eleven practising with the usual kit—a battered bat, an india-rubber ball, and a kerosene wicket. They recognised us as Australians, and invited us to have a hand. One of the team tried it, but the bat broke short off in his hand at the first stroke, and they looked so disconsolate that we subscribed five shillings to buy another bat. The incident was mentioned after lunch, when one of the team, who had not been present, said: 'Why, I broke that bat yesterday morning, but they let me off for half-a-crown.' 'Ah,' said the caretaker, smilingly, 'them boys have struck a gold mine in that broken bat. They took Ranji down for five shillings over it the day before yesterday.'"

The cheap reissue of *The Jubilee Book of Cricket*, by Prince Ranjisinhji (Blackwood), is likely to be a popular sixpennyworth.

Aristocrats and plutocrats, and hunting men and women to whom expense is no object, may think the appropriately ducal price of twenty-one shillings to be cheap for so handsome a volume as *The Eighth Duke of Beaufort and the Badminton Hunt*, by T. F. Dale (Constable), but it is very doubtful whether the general mass of the reading public will be of a similar opinion. The eighth Duke of Beaufort was a great sportsman, a good "whip," a *grand seigneur*, a popular landlord, a kindly and amiable gentleman, and something more than the mere titular and ornamental editor of that excellent publication called "The Badminton Library"; but he was not nearly so historical and interesting a character for the purposes of a biographer as the duke's celebrated ancestor, the second Marquess of Worcester, the inventor, as he supposed, of "perpetual motion," and the father of Henry, first Duke of Beaufort. Perhaps it was a consciousness of meagre materials, unless he should trespass upon what he considered forbidden

ground, where he might have found perhaps a great deal which the common sort of reader would devour with avidity, that led Mr. Dale to occupy so many of his earlier pages with "a sketch of the rise of the Somerset family," not at all necessary for comprehension of his hero's career, and, at any rate so far as it is desirable preliminary, to be met with elsewhere, as, for instance, in the "Dictionary of National Biography." The first thing that strikes one is a funny misprint at p. xii of the preface, where the author is made to date from the "E.T.U.S. Club," which, from the address given, is meant clearly to signify the East India U.S. Club. The next is what has been referred to already, namely, the superfluous screed, if the term be not offensive, about the early Somersets, of whom one eventually became first Duke of Beaufort, who is spoken of as having been "the founder of Badminton," to which title perhaps, as a restorer and builder, though the estate was bequeathed to him by a cousin, he had no worse a claim than Chrysippus had to be called "the founder of the Porch." All this takes up three of the chapters, or, in other words, a quarter of the whole volume. It is only in the fourth chapter that we begin to follow the Badminton hounds, and in the sixth, or half way through the book, that we make acquaintance with the eighth Duke of Beaufort, in his ante-ducal days, as a little boy bearing the title of Lord Glamorgan. How many pages the author, or compiler, or biographer manages to fill with quotations from the published articles of "Nimrod," otherwise Mr. Apperley, it is not a reviewer's work to count, but the aggregate undoubtedly would be found to form an appreciable portion of the whole work. No doubt those interested personally in the fortunes and history of the Badminton Hunt will linger with delight over all that is said (which is little enough, when one considers the fame achieved by the Beaufort pack) about various "meets," and hounds, and huntsmen, and whippers-in, whether Tom Clark, or Bill Long, or Nimrod Long, or another, or others. On the present occasion Mr. Dale has not succeeded in turning out a volume which deserves such popularity as his excellent 'Belvoir Hunt.' He has not left unnoticed the once famous adventure of the Badminton hounds, when they were taken over to France to try their mettle in wolf-hunting, but the account given is extremely skimpy and devoid of incident. Little or nothing, moreover, is said about the eighth Duke of Beaufort's almost unrivalled proficiency, as is commonly understood, in the art of driving four-in-hand; and his horse-racing is dealt with very scantily, though two portraits are given of his horse Petronel, a winner, as the duke's Vauban had been some years previously, of the Two Thousand. But really so much is written and printed nowadays about racehorses that Mr. Dale's forbearance may evoke gratitude more generally than discontent. As for the illustrations, which are many, they are partly admirable and partly unsatisfactory, the latter chiefly in consequence of a certain smudginess which seems to be inseparable from some processes. The frontispiece is a portrait of the duke reproduced from the well-known presentment in *Baily's Magazine*, and though it is probably a perfect likeness so far as the mere lines go, nobody who ever saw the duke in his prime can allow that it does him justice; it necessarily lacks his handsome colouring, and it makes him look like a cross between Mendelssohn the *maestro* and a fashionable hairdresser. The picture of the "Badminton Sweep," however, is delicious, and the sweet illustration representing the Duchess of Beaufort and children is worth more than all the rest of the book together. It should be added that there is a helpful index.

There are two excellent stories in *Sixty Years on the Turf*, edited by Charles R. Warren (Grant Richards). The first is told thus:—

"All I can say is that the Claimant must have been a very clever man to have even for a time deceived Hawkins. It is, of course, idle to deny that he had both considerable brains and immeasurable effrontery. Yet in little ways he gave himself away. Mr. Warner, of the Welsh Harp, was, at a time, one of his chief backers, and used to have him out to dine with him at Hendon. But one Sunday came disillusionment. The carving-knife cut rather badly, and Mr. Warner could not coax an edge on. 'Give it me,' said Sir Roger. And the deftness with which he handled carver and steel was an eye-opener for Mr. Warner, who, when their guest was absent from the room, said to his wife: 'We're done! He's a butcher right enough!'"

The other refers to a certain Fred Swindell, who was a noted "layer of odds," otherwise bookmaker or ring-man, and who, finding himself idle in "Cottonopolis" (as Manchester is called by people on the turf), where lived, at a shop in Market Street, one of Mr. Swindell's defaulting debtors, thought that so favourable an opportunity for demanding payment should not be lost, so

"in walked Fred into the establishment and asked 'Is Mr. So-and-So in?' 'Yes,' answered a grim old typical Lancashireman, 'he is. I'm Mr. So-and-So.' 'Oh, you're not the man I want. He's much younger.' 'Ah! my son perhaps.' 'Yes, I think so,' said Swindell. 'And what's the nature of your business?' 'Well, he owes me some money. It's been owing a long time, and I think it ought to be paid.' 'Ah, and what might it be owing over?' 'Oh, it's some bets, and I think it ought to be settled.' 'You do, do you? Well, I settle those sort of accounts, and, seizing a long ebony office ruler, he roared, 'I settle them with this! Now, if you're not out of this place in a second, I'll kick you out.' 'What did you do, Fred?' I asked, for Swindell told me the tale himself. 'La-ad,' he solemnly returned, 'I went out quicker than I went in, and I went out backwards, for the old man looked like assisting me, and he had the right sort of feet.'"

It was very wrong of the old man, no doubt, to threaten a violent assault (which, by the way, he committed almost immediately afterwards upon one of Mr. Swindell's friends), but one's heart warms towards him, and one cannot help wishing that at any rate the indignation which moved him were more common among us than it appears to be. At the same time one cannot but admit the ominous significance of the bookmaker's patronymic, especially when we bear in mind that in the long run it is always 6 to 4 or even more in favour of the professional layers of odds against the collective body of backers, otherwise the public gulls, or the gullied public.

The book, a handsome volume, with large, readable print, thick paper, fewer than three hundred pages, and some good illustrations, whereof one or two are more than slightly etherealized portraits (as that of the late Admiral Rous, for instance), bears a sub-title running 'The Life and Times of George Hodgman, 1840-1900.' His counterfeit presentment forms the frontispiece, and his features are said to have been thought by many persons to be strikingly like those of Gladstone; but certainly the right hon. gentleman was not in the habit of carrying in the left corner of his mouth the "sprig of green" which appears in the portrait as a characteristic adornment to Mr. Hodgman's countenance. The literary composition, if the term be admissible, is not the work of Mr. Hodgman himself, who probably has not the pen of a ready writer, but of Mr. Hodgman and Mr. Warren between them, in a collaboration similar to that of Jeremiah and Baruch on a memorable occasion, though it must be acknowledged that in the modern joint production the Scriptural tone is by no means suggested. It would be pleasant to say nothing but good of one who is almost an octogenarian, but, to tell the plain truth, as one is bound to do, the book is of a decidedly mischievous tendency. It shows how a young man left an honest trade to set up as one of those "list-keepers" against whose confessedly pernicious practices the provisions of "Cockburn's Act" were directed more especially, and how, having succeeded in making money by that means and by other kinds of

betting, he became himself an owner of racehorses, including *Victorius* and *Westminster*, well known in a way to many of us in their time. He apparently was admitted to the closest intimacy, so far as affairs of the turf were concerned, by such shining lights as the present Lord Brampton and the late Lord Russell of Killowen, to say nothing of Admiral Rous, of William Palmer, the poisoner, and of William Davies, the inventor of "lists" and the first "Leviathan of the Ring." Indeed, it is hinted that, had Lord Russell lived, he, and not Mr. Warren, might have had the editing or writing of the text; in which case, however improbable, the bad English certainly would have been less noticeable and the vulgarity would have been absent; the "curses and damnations," as the late Mr. W. Chambers of the eponymous *Journal* used to say, would have been omitted most probably, and sordid views of a great sport would have been less apparent. To betting folk, who consider that gambling is the main object of horse-racing, the book is likely to afford an interesting, amusing, and even, from their point of view, instructive bit of reading.

The *ABC of Bridge*, by E. A. Tennant (Drane), is the latest book about the game. It is clear as far as it goes, but, like many ladies' books on cards, does not go into detail enough.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

The *Paston Letters, 1422-1509*. Edited by James Gairdner. 4 vols. (Constable).—This famous collection has now been before the public for upwards of a hundred years without losing any of its interest. Perhaps the fact may be attributed to the comparative rarity and consequent novelty of this source of historical information. It is certainly remarkable that so few collections of early newsletters have been brought to light by the inspectors of the Historical MSS. Commission or by the editors of the Camden and other learned societies. Indeed, one may almost suppose that the private stocks of such correspondence are by this time exhausted, and it is therefore worthy of notice that a very considerable mass of family correspondence must once have existed amongst the miscellaneous records of the Chancery and the Privy Council, specimens of which have recently been published in the case of the Darrell and Cely Papers. The survival of these fragments in official custody would seem to indicate that the private correspondence of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries must have been remarkably voluminous. If, for example, every merchant family carried on a correspondence as extensive as that revealed in the pages of the latest publication of the Royal Historical Society, we have to regret the loss of a class of documents which would have brought us wonderfully near to our forefathers.

The four handsome volumes now before us comprise a reprint of the text issued by Dr. Gairdner between the years 1872 and 1875, with an introductory volume containing, besides an entirely revised preface and introduction, more than a hundred additional letters which have been discovered in different quarters since the date of the last edition. Dr. Gairdner's preface provides a graphic account of the earliest and latest vicissitudes of the original MSS. of the Paston Letters. The story is not altogether a pleasing one. A portion of the family muniments passed through the hands of Le Neve and Bishop Tanner, whilst another portion, which had remained in the possession of the last Earl of Yarmouth, was ransacked by Blomefield. Unfortunately the contemplated fusion of these two collections was never accomplished, and their contents were gradually dispersed. The bulk of the letters, however, were purchased by their future editor, John Fenn, and it is well known that this gentleman received the honour of knighthood in return for the presentation of the original

MSS. of his first two volumes to the King's Library. From here, however, they seem to have been improperly removed by some courtier. By a like fatality the originals of the third and fourth volumes of Fenn's edition were not forthcoming in time for a complete collation with the ancient text. The MSS. of vol. v. had meanwhile come to hand, but those of Fenn's first two volumes remained undiscovered until a few years ago. The result of these unfortunate deficiencies is practically as follows. The modern editor, with the best intentions of collating Fenn's text with the original MSS., was prevented from doing so in the first instance by the mysterious disappearance of those originals, whilst after their tardy recovery the exigencies of stereotype plates have, it must be feared, deferred this collation almost indefinitely. It is true that Dr. Gairdner is of opinion that "the gain to historical or philosophical study" from such a collation would after all be "comparatively slight," and by no means commensurate with the "considerable labour and expense" which it would involve. At the same time it is to be hoped that the original MSS., now fairly identified, will not again become lost to sight. It is scarcely necessary to say that the introduction of 350 pages which follows this somewhat disappointing preface is a model of editorial skill and discernment. Probably it will be carefully studied by many who fail to find much interest or instruction in the text itself. By others, again, these quaint and graphic records of the political and social life of an eventful era will be read with fresh delight in the pages of this excellent reprint. Whatever may be said or thought about the definitive character of this edition, there can be no doubt at all that it should find a place in every collection of the printed monuments of the history of England.

The *Cely Papers, 1475-1488*. Edited for the Royal Historical Society by H. E. Malden. (Longmans & Co.).—This is the first number of a third series of the familiar square volumes of the Camden Society. Though that excellent society has now been absorbed into the Royal Historical Society, the "Camden Series" will go on with the same shape and get-up which they showed under the auspices of an independent organization. The present new series indeed abandons the reddish-brown binding of the recent Camden volumes, and goes back to the dark blue of earlier issues. Of its contents we can speak as highly as of its form. The Cely family were merchants of the Staple during the latter period of the Wars of the Roses, and their familiar correspondence was well worth the attention which Mr. Malden has bestowed upon it. Less copious, less interesting, and in a way less literary than the Paston correspondence, these rude, vigorous, ill-spelt letters and notes of accounts throw a real light on the commercial England of the fifteenth century, whose progress not even chronic anarchy and occasional civil war could do much to retard. The way in which the Celys collected their wool from the English growers, shipped it from the little ports and creeks of Essex and Kent to Calais, and thence distributed it over the great markets of Flanders and Brabant, is brought out clearly, and many interesting glimpses of social as well as economic life are afforded on the way. The documents will concern the historian of the Netherlands almost as much as ourselves. Mr. Malden has written a long and careful introduction, which is sound and valuable in most essentials, though some of its incidental dicta, such as "History has been miscalled the record of human crimes," are only too obvious, and others, such as "Though England and Flanders in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were not quite on a level with the Niger Territory and New Guinea, yet they were probably rather nearer to the former in social conditions than they were to the England and Belgium of to-day," strike one as almost ludicrous. But we must thank Mr. Malden not only for the

large amount of true history that he has given us, but also for the careful index, and the great pains taken to elucidate obscure points of Netherlandish currency and topography. His texts are not always very easy reading, and he might with advantage have prefixed a summary to each letter, and provided some other guide to punctuation than a very occasional full stop. But he may perhaps argue that the nearer his letters are to the MS. the more useful they will be to the earnest historian. Certainly historians of politics, economics, and society cannot henceforth afford to neglect 'The Cely Papers.'

The *Despatches and Correspondence of John, Second Earl of Buckinghamshire, 1762-1765*, edited for the Royal Historical Society by Adelaide D'Arcy Collyer, Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.), form the second volume of the new "Camden Series," 'The Cely Papers' being the first. They give us the first instalment of the instructive and amusing letters of John Hobart, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, when he was ambassador at the Court of Catharine II. of Russia in the very beginning of her reign. The existence of Buckinghamshire's letters at Blickling has been long known through the labours of the Historical MSS. Commission, but three years ago fresh documents belonging to him were discovered at the same place; and the present work is the result of an effort to give the best both of the old and of the new. Many of the documents here given are official reports written to the English Secretary of State, but these contain many elaborate enclosures; and we also have private letters to the writer's friends, and miscellaneous papers of various sorts. Mrs. D'Arcy Collyer, the editor, has supplied a long introduction, and copious comments on and notes connecting the various documents. Her part in the work is somewhat discursive. Her introduction begins far earlier than is necessary, especially as she has also published a paper on the diplomatic correspondence between England and Russia in the current volume of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Historical Society. Moreover, she concerns herself over much with general history, and is perhaps not over strong in method and criticism. She writes, however, with intelligence and knowledge, and has plainly taken a great deal of pains—utilizing, for example, recent French diplomatic publications, and referring to manuscripts in the British Museum and the Record Office. We wish, however, that she had given some sort of analysis or index of the documents printed at the head of the volume, which has but the most meagre of tables of contents. However, as the last of the letters here printed belong to 1763, there may be some hope for this when the publication of the letters has been completed. Mrs. Collyer might also have told us with advantage whether there exist in the Public Record Office any originals of the more official letters, and whether any of the documents that she includes have seen the light elsewhere. A more business-like use of the information she has collected would have made her pages easier to use, but she has provided some very readable sidelights on the Court of Catharine II., and some important information on the diplomatic relations of the two Courts.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

LADY BRIGGS, who is well known as the editor, after her husband's death, of the book on the Admiralty of the late Sir John Briggs, and also by her letters from South Africa in the *Morning Post*, publishes through Mr. Grant Richards *The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War*, in which some of the material of her letters finds its place. The title will perhaps be slightly misleading to the public, inasmuch as when "Staff" is named the mind turns to the Headquarters Staff and our great deficiency in the writing of orders.

Lady Briggs, of course, is concerned rather with the administrative departments not strictly military—transport, remount, supply, post office, censorship, hospitals, and so forth; but she runs over the whole field of war in portions of her book. On the reform of the War Office, with which she concludes, she is distinctly not competent, which we regret the more because her contributions to the volume on the Admiralty showed a considerable knowledge of the affairs of Government departments, or at all events of one. Lady Briggs likes the authorities, and dislikes the House of Commons; but she was on sounder ground in her former book, in which she gave a remarkable revelation of the way in which the authorities treat the House of Commons and the country. She has now become more "official." She is a thick-and-thin admirer of Lord Lansdowne as Secretary of State for War; and we so far agree with her as to think that he was made the scapegoat of the Cabinet in matters for which the Cabinet, rather than the Secretary of State for War, should have borne the responsibility of failure.

In spite of the bad arrangement of Lady Briggs's book and of its optimism, there is a great deal to be learnt from it, and we welcome its appearance. We do not think that "the nation has every reason to be satisfied with the achievements of all the public departments." But the careful reader will find a good deal in Lady Briggs to help him to a well-founded dissatisfaction. She assures us that no effort was spared in South Africa "to train men" sent out; and we have to check this statement by our recollection of the revelations of Mr. Peel and others as to the way in which whole companies were sent into the field who had never fired their rifles till they fired them at the enemy. Lady Briggs states that the veterinary hospitals "had to be cabled for from India, as, with shame be it confessed, that no such organisation exists in England." This is a curious revelation upon a new point of the known fact that, in spite of our enormous expenditure upon the army, it has always been starved in many matters in which India, the poorer country, has been taxed to provide necessaries which at home have not been provided at all. In her detestation of the House of Commons Lady Briggs ascribes to that assembly the attacks on the presence of ladies in South African hospitals which, if they were made at all, are generally supposed to have been made by the military authorities, by Sir F. Treves, and others in South Africa. Lady Briggs rightly thinks that there is no sound evidence of cruelty on the part of our troops in South Africa. But it is somewhat of a mistake on her part to contrast with our conduct Bazaine's order in Mexico in October, 1865, directing the immediate shooting of all taken in arms, which is quoted in bad French. It would have been impossible, for every reason, to adopt such a system in South Africa. In Mexico it was not adopted until a much later period in the national campaign than that to which we have attained; and it was so unsuccessful that within a few months the French forces were finally driven from that empire which at one time they appeared to have successfully founded. Lady Briggs gives a full account of the escape of thirty Boer prisoners from a camp at Simon's Town by a tunnel excavated by them with pannikins—a story almost as remarkable as that of the escape of Capt. Haldane from Pretoria. She thinks that the attempts to escape from Colombo harbour were unsuccessful, and even gives reasons why this must have been the case. But some leading Boers made good their escape, and are now at large in Europe. Lady Briggs's cheerful optimism leads her to ascribe the passing of 400 horses through a single squadron of Lancers in a few weeks, and the complete remounting of several regiments, not to "want of care or ignorance

of their management," but in part to the length of the marches and in part to the loads carried. This, of course, is the ordinary view, especially among our cavalry officers, but it will not bear the test of examination. The marching of the French cavalry in the advance to Moscow puts our records to the blush; and the weight carried by the French cavalry in that advance was far greater than that carried on the march by our cavalry in even the early stages of the present war. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the German cavalry were far more heavily laden than the French, and yet their marching was altogether superior. Management with a horse is everything, and Lord Roberts, by his famous order at Pretoria, has shown what at all events must have been the opinion of the Headquarters Staff. One of the most interesting portions of Lady Briggs's book is her account of the Beira expedition, of which we have not heard enough. She, however, like the few others who have written upon it, is extremely reticent. It is a curious fact that, so far as we know, no account of the latest operations of Sir F. Carrington has yet been given to the world. Few of those who have been present at the war have been hustled about more than was Lady Briggs, and she, indeed, met Sir F. Carrington's expedition later in the war, after having been sent all the way round; so that she, having accompanied it on the first stages of its march from the north, afterwards met it in the later stages when she had come round by the south. Lady Briggs has evidently not had time to go carefully through all her notes and rewrite them into the form of a collected and orderly book. There is material enough here for at least two good books, but it can hardly be said that she has managed to make of it one that is readable. Those who are curious as to details of the war must search in her page until they find.

Messrs. Nisbet & Co. publish *A Woman's Memories of the War*, by Violet Brooke-Hunt, excellently written, thoroughly readable, but telling us next to nothing. The author evidently intends to manage the Soldiers' Institutes in our next considerable war, and she does not mean to set the military authorities or the War Office against her by indiscreet revelations. Literally the only point in the whole volume which bears upon any discussions which have taken place on this much-debated war is a passage in which, quoting a remark by one of her many soldier friends, she makes him state that he had had "no pay for nine weeks." This fact has been repeatedly asserted in other cases, as, for example, in the diaries of Corporal Arnold published in country newspapers, but it has been denied in the House of Commons. It is true, but not officially admitted except in certain extreme cases of detached columns. The difficulty as to pay was, of course, caused by the operations of De Wet and Delarey on the lines of communication. With regard to the great hospitals controversy, the author distinctly says that she is not going to tell us her general opinion. She goes somewhat out of her way to say that she refuses to take part in the struggle. We should imagine that she knows, but does not wish to state, many of the horrors to which our sick were exposed through the cutting down of the hospital transport to from one-sixth to one-eighth of the regulation amount. On the other hand, she praises the hospital orderlies of the Army Medical Corps, who have been the subject of attack in a great number of volumes, and the sentences upon many of whom for neglect of duty have not erred on the side of severity. Those who are interested in simple piety among the troops, in the home affections of the soldier, and in the work of Soldiers' Institutes will find this volume necessary and comforting.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. EDWARD MARSTON, in reprinting his *Sketches of Booksellers of other Days* (Sampson Low) from the *Publishers' Circular*, follows the example of Charles Knight, whose "Shadows of the Old Booksellers" is a very pleasant book to read. Mr. Marston's memoirs are not so picturesquely written as those of Charles Knight, but his sketches have more vigour, and are consequently less idealistic. The careers of the seven booksellers—to say nothing of a bookseller's wife—whom Mr. Marston "sketches" are undeniably interesting, and the fact that they have frequently been noticed at greater length does not prevent one from enjoying Mr. Marston's kindly and pleasant gossip. We should have preferred, however, a volume of Mr. Marston's reminiscences of his early years in London, and of the literary men, as well as publishers and booksellers, with whom he came in contact. Such a volume could not fail to be of high value, for the circumstances and conditions of publishing of half a century or more ago have undergone a complete revolution, and Mr. Marston is one of the few men living who have taken part in this change. We have noticed very few slips in Mr. Marston's tasteful little book, but "Stevens" on p. 61 should be *Stevens*.

The most complete book on *The Ashanti Campaign of 1900* is that by Capt. Armitage and Col. Montanaro, published by Messrs. Sands & Co. Unfortunately it comes late, after three other volumes, of which two are important. The first published, if we remember rightly, was Lady Hodgson's lively book upon the siege. Since that we have had an excellent volume on the operations of the relief column; and the book before us, although well executed, and dealing with the whole war, but in a manner perhaps slightly less bright, is hardly likely to supersede the others. There is only one passage in the volume which we were not prepared for, and which puts a different aspect upon any matter that has been the subject of controversy. It is here stated that before the arrival of Col. Willcocks

"so great.....was the panic in the colony.....that it was next to impossible to obtain a sufficient number of carriers, and the civil authorities dared not pass a compulsory labour ordinance, as this would have been a firebrand to light the beacon of revolt far and wide throughout the length and breadth of the Gold Coast."

We are somewhat puzzled by this statement, as a forced-labour ordinance has long existed at the Gold Coast for the very purpose of assisting in providing carriers for portage; and the continuance and applicability of this ordinance have been the subject of frequent protests by the Aborigines' Protection Society and of many recent questions in Parliament.

Tolstoy and his Problems. Essays by Aylmer Maude. (Grant Richards.)—This book consists mainly of a collection of papers on Tolstoy and his teaching. Some of them are reprints from periodicals. The short life of Tolstoy is excellent, and in the chapter devoted to talks with him we get many of his opinions on questions of the day and on leading modern authors. The utterances are always fresh and vigorous, and bear the stamp of an original mind. Even the chapter on art, where the great thinker is somewhat paradoxical, is full of suggestion. We may say of Tolstoy as Ben Jonson said of Bacon, that you could not even cough while he was talking without losing something. The chapter on the genesis of the striking novel 'Resurrection' is interesting. It contains portraits from the life, among others that of M. Pobedonostseff, the famous procurator of the Holy Synod, who in private is the mildest of men, however truculent he may appear in his ecclesiastical manifestations. The condition of the Doukhobors is described in

the final chapter. We hope that their difficulties with the Canadian Government will be arranged; on these points Mr. Maude is our chief authority. The exhilarating atmosphere of the life and opinions of Tolstoy has stimulated the author to make some remarks on war in general and the South African war in particular. There is also an account of the causes which led to the Crimean war, where "we put our money on the wrong horse," to use the words of an eminent statesman. This, however, is but a poor way of explaining the loss of 50,000 men (p. 3). In his remarks on war Mr. Maude reminds us of some of the earlier utterances of Carlyle before he had taken to the worship of autocrats. We have greatly enjoyed reading this manly book, in which the vigorous common-sense of the author breaks through many absurd conventionalities.

AFTER reading prejudiced and unenlightened writings on a subject, it is refreshing to turn to a volume which treats of it scientifically and with accuracy. The Imprimerie Nationale of Paris publishes, for that department of the Ministry of Commerce which is called the "Office du Travail," *Législation Ouvrière et Sociale en Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande*, by M. Albert Métin, who was sent out by the French Labour Department to study the question upon the spot, and who now makes his admirable report to M. Millerand. The work has a short preface by the Directeur du Travail, M. Fontaine, in which it is pointed out that, while the Australian Governments and Parliaments have gone further than those of any other country in the direction of State Socialism, the Australian municipalities, mainly based on a rating franchise, are more timid than those of the mother country. As regards this question of franchise, M. Fontaine uses the phrase "universal suffrage" as applied to our South Sea colonies generally. But it is accurately pointed out in the text that the suffrage of all grown women exists in some of them—two at the time of writing, three now; so that we suppose that M. Fontaine uses the phrase "universal suffrage" both in its French sense of manhood suffrage and also in our sense of adult suffrage. M. Métin is hardly justified in following M. Siegfried in suggesting that woman suffrage in New Zealand has strengthened the temperance cause. The fact is that the women voters have neither strengthened nor weakened it, and that it stands, on the whole, where it did before the women voted. One of the few points where M. Métin has gone wrong (and even as regards this the facts which contradict him have come out since the completion of his work) concerns the supposed diminution of the Maori race, which is shown by the last census to have begun, for the first time for many years, rapidly to increase. The Maories are the spoilt children of New Zealand. The diminution of their numbers, which had been rapid before the appearance of the white man in their islands, continued until recently, although of late years it has been compensated for by the increase among those of mixed blood; but now the corner has been turned, and, in spite of the fact that they are far from being a sober people, the Maories of pure blood are now establishing their vitality. If the birth-rate among the white New Zealanders continues to decrease with the extraordinary rapidity with which it has lately been falling off, the Maori element is likely to become larger proportionately to the population than it has been in the time of living man. It is interesting that France should at last have given us the most perfect view of labour legislation in our Southern colonies. Some American writings upon the subject have been satisfactory, but the articles of French travellers have hitherto suffered from inaccuracy as regards the facts and from a good deal of rooted French prejudice.

The Reformation. By T. Williston Walker, "Eras of the Christian Church." (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—Mr. Walker's volume is a well-written and moderate account of the Reformation, in which, while there is no attempt to disguise the writer's sympathies, the judgments are sober and not as a rule unfair. There is real historical ability displayed in the careful tracing of the conditions under which the storm broke out. The style shows few traces of Americanisms, though we dislike "turmoiling." The work of the mediæval Church is fairly estimated; the earlier reforming movement in Spain is well described, as also the work of Loyola. There is in such a book little that is new, but in a work clearly meant for the general reader it is pleasant to find those qualities of accuracy and fairness which have too often been sadly lacking in popular accounts of the Reformation. It is a far cry from a certain "History of Protestantism" to this well-considered utterance. At the same time it must be admitted that even in regard to the burning of Servetus the author is somewhat faint-hearted in his condemnation of Calvin. He is right, though, in his estimate of the "Institutes of the Christian Religion," as the most influential book of theology since the "Summa" of St. Thomas. The exposition of Calvin's views is clear and sympathetic—more sympathetic, indeed, than that of most modern writers. The giants of the Reformation were great indeed, and the world owes them a debt, with whatever qualifications their work was hedged. One of them, Luther, was something of a hero, and still can win our affection. But the theological atmosphere of those days, the more extreme form of Luther's doctrine of "justification by faith," Calvin's theory of the nature of God as consisting in delight in endless, purposeless, and unmerited suffering, and the tone of regarding the beautiful things of the past as in the main evil—all this is curiously remote from present thought. The mediæval Church, with all its faults, seems to stand in closer connexion with a modern educated man, whatever his opinion. For the feeling that Calvin, and in a less degree the other reforming teachers, awake in us is not so much disagreement as mild amazement and a sense of strangeness. It is harder to understand the reality of the forms of a theological thought in those days than in almost any others. They seem artificial and unreal. Their essential meaning, the uprising of the individual and the revived sense of the need of personal communion with God, leading to important ultimate consequences in politics, it is of course easy to comprehend. This latter aspect is well brought out by Mr. Walker. It is pleasant to see that the author recognizes the Roman character of the claims of the Calvinistic system to dominate the civil power in the interests of the spiritual. Some may think him unduly lenient to that system of "discipline" which was the ecclesiastical cornerstone of Calvinism, but the verdict depends on the attitude one holds in regard to the enforcement of morality by coercion. We could wish that the Diet were not always called Reichstag; the term leads to confusion. Friedrich the Wise and Bernhard (for Bernard of Clairvaux) also strike one as indefensible.

MR. BAILEY SAUNDERS has reprinted an excellent lecture on Schopenhauer (Black), the philosopher whose doctrines have left the deepest mark on our times.

An interesting number of "The Canterbury Poets" (Scott) contains *Poems* by Alexander Smith. After being distinctly overpraised, he is now probably underpraised, if he is known at all. "A Life Drama" occupies more than 134 pages of this little volume. If less of it had been printed, it would have given readers a higher idea of its very unequal author. Smith was a genuine poet here and there, but the

sense that he echoes better things said by bigger men, whether it was unconscious cerebration on his part or not, spoils much of his best. It may at any rate be said that modern poets in the latter half of the century showed a similar want of originality in language, without powers of expression equal to Smith's.

THE issues for 1901 of two useful books of reference are now to be had from the Scientific Press—*Burdett's Hospitals and Charities* and *Burdett's Official Nursing Directory*. The circumstances of the war have given the latter unusual importance.

We have on our table *American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East, 1784-1900*, by J. M. Callahan (Baltimore, U.S.), the Johns Hopkins Press,—*A Text-Book of Scioigraphy*, by J. H. A. M'Intyre (Blackie),—*World's Pictures*, by J. B. Reynolds (Black),—*Hindu Astronomy*, by W. Brennand (C. Straker & Sons),—*The Century Magazine*, Vol. XXXIX. (Macmillan),—*Penelope's Irish Experiences*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Gay & Bird),—*The Separation of the Beresfords*, by C. Adams (Drane),—*A Crafty Foe*, by H. Nisbet (F. V. White & Co.),—*In the Shadow of Guilt*, by Marie Connor Leighton and Robert Leighton (Grant Richards),—*Must Yield to Win*, by Adelina (Drane),—*Britain's Greatness Foretold*, by Marie Trevelyan (J. Hogg),—*Mrs. Musgrave and her Husband*, by G. R. Marsh (J. Long),—*Lord Culmore's Error*, by Mary Albert (Drane).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Newbolt (W. C. E.), *Apostles of the Lord*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Pember (G. H.), *The Church, the Churches, and the Mysteries*, 8vo, 7/6
Tylor (C.) and Hargrave (G.), *Pictures of Church History*, 4to, 3/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hall (H. R.), *The Oldest Civilization of Greece*, 8vo, 15/ net.
Peaton (A.), *Pictures of East Coast Health Resorts*, 4to, 7/6
Royal Academy Pictures, 1901, 4to, 7/6

Poetry and the Drama.

Poems of James, first Marquis of Montrose, and Andrew Marvell, selected by R. S. Rait, 18mo, 2/6

Philosophy.

Hodder (A.), *The Adversaries of the Sceptic*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Political Economy.

Kelly (E.), *Government, or Human Evolution, Individualism, and Collectivism*, cr. 8vo, 10/- net.

History and Biography.

Armstrong (R. A.), *Makers of the Nineteenth Century*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Beck (W.), *George Whitehead*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Briggs (Lady), *The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1901*, roy. 8vo, 10/6

Gorton (E.), *Some Home Truths re the Maori War, 1863 to 1869*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Head (F. W.), *The Fallen Stuarts*, cr. 8vo, 5/-

Ingram (W. C.), *A Memoir of the Rev. Henry Twells*, 6/-

McCabe (J.), *Peter Abéard*, cr. 8vo, 6/- net.

Rashdall (H.) and Rait (R. S.), *New College, Oxford*, 5/- net.

Sinclair (E.), *Les Juifs en Roumanie*, 8vo, 5/- net.

Geography and Travel.

Lynch (M. F. B.), *Armenia, Travels and Studies*, 2 vols. 4to, 42/- net.

Moore (J. E. S.), *To the Mountains of the Moon*, 21/- net.

Education.

Gorst (H. R.), *The Curse of Education*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Lishman (J.), *A Drill-Book for Elementary Schools*, 8vo, 7/6

Science.

Burnside (W. S.) and Panton (A. W.), *The Theory of Equations*, Vol. 2, 8vo, 9/6

Cambridge Natural History: Vol. 8, *Amphibia and Reptiles*, by Hans Gadow, F.R.S., 17/- net.

Civilian War Hospital, the Work of the Portland Hospital in South Africa, 1900, by the Professional Staff, 12/- net.

Coleman (T. E.), *A Price-Book for Architects and Engineers*, 18mo, leather, 5/-

Henslow (G.), *Poisonous Plants in Field and Garden*, 2/6

Hope (E. W.) and Browne (E. A.), *A Manual of School Hygiene*, cr. 8vo, 3/8

Keating's *Cyclopaedia of the Diseases of Children*, Vol. 5, Supplement, edited by W. A. Edwards, 8vo, 25/- net.

Watson (F.), *Flowers and Gardens*, edited by Canon Eliacombe, cr. 8vo, 5/- net.

General Literature.

Achard (A.), *The Golden Fleece*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Ames (B. and Mrs. E.), *The Maid's Progress*, 4to, boards, 3/6

Anton (P.), *The Flywheel; and What keeps us Steady*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Atherton (G.), *The Doomsday Woman*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Begbie (H.), *The Fall of the Curtain*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Brander (G.), *Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature*: Vol. 1, *The Emigrant Literature*, roy. 8vo, 6/- net.

Burgin (G. B.), *A Son of Mammon*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Cleeve (L.), *Mostly Fools and a Duchess*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Fevez (C.), *Ira Lorraine*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Findlay (J. T.), *A Deal with the King*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Forbes (E.), *Red Fate*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Haggard (A.), *Love rules the Camp*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hamilton (C.), *Impertinent Dialogues*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Hamilton (M.), *Poor Elisabeth*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hume (F.), *The Millions Mystery*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hutten (Baroness von), *Marr'd in Making*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Jane (F. T.), *Ever Mohun*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Kinross (A.), *The Early Stars*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Mason (A. K. W.), *Ensign Knightley*, and other Stories, cr. 8vo, 6/
Mincin (J. G. C.), *Our Public Schools*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Monro (A. M.), *A False Position*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Parry (W. K.), *Office Management*, roy. 8vo, 10/- net.
Pasture (Mrs. H. De La), *Catherine of Calais*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Pryce (G.), *John Jones, Curate*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hynes (E. E.), *Mrs. Green*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
St. Aubyn (Alan), *The Maledict's Creed*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Savage (R. H.), *Captain Landon*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Walker (W. S.), *Virgin Gold*, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Besler (J.), *Einleitung in das Neue Testament*, 12m.
Dietrich (G.), *Eine Jakobitische Einleitung in den Psalter*, 6m., 60.
Ibnu'l (L.), *Die christliche Wahrheitsgewissheit, ihr letzter Grund u. ihre Entstehung*, 5m. 60.
Loofs (F.), *Grundlinien der Kirchgeschichte*, 3m.
Hechert (M.), *Acta Capitularia Generalia Ordinis Praedicatorum*: Vol. 5, 1558-1600, 8m.
Sachs (M.), *Die religiöse Poesie der Juden in Spanien*, 6m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Cloquet (L.), *Traité d'Architecture*, Vol. 5, 20fr.
Jusserand (J. J.), *Les Sports et Jeux d'Exercice dans l'Ancienne France*, 6fr.

Philosophy.

Husserl (E.), *Logische Untersuchungen*: Part 2, *Untersuchungen zur Phänomenologie u. Theorie der Erkenntnis*, 16m.
Reinstdorfer (S.), *Elementa Philosophie Scholasticæ*, Vol. 1, 2m. 80.

History and Biography.

Bazeries (Commandant), *Les Chiffres Secrets Dévoilés*, 3fr. 50.
Erdmannsdörffer (B.) u. Obser (K.), *Karl Friedrichs v. Baden politische Correspondenz, 1783-1808*: Vol. 5, 1804-6, 25m.
Günther (R.), *Herrenwesen u. Kriegsführung in unserer Zeit*, 6m.

Geography and Travel.

Massieu (I.), *Comment j'ai parcouru l'Inde-Chine*, 5fr.

Philology.

Dictionnaire Thibétain-Latin-Français, 50fr.
Gantier (V.), *La Langue, les Noms et le Droit des Anciens Germains*, 7m. 50.
König (B.), *Hebräisch u. Semitisch, Prolegomena*, 4m.
Paesch (H.), *Dictionnaire de Marine, Anglais-Français*, Allemand, 30fr.
Solsman (F.), *Untersuchungen zur griechischen Laut- u. Verslehre*, 8m.

General Literature.

Albalat (A.), *La Formation du Style*, 3fr. 50.
Braz (A. Le), *Le Sang de la Sirène*, 3fr. 50.
Hermant (A.), *Le Cavalier Miserey*, 3fr. 50.
Louys (P.), *Les Aventures du Roi Pausole*, 3fr. 50.
Obinet (G.), *Le Brasseur d'Affaires*, 3fr. 50.
Rosny (J. H.), *Une Reine*, 3fr. 50.

HER ANSWER.*

THE earth's as green as the fairies' rings,
The air one flutter and flash of wings,
The heath and clover abuzz with bees,
And white, white over the hawthorn trees;
While up, high up, on his sunbeam stair,
The lark goes dancing, my joy to share;
For oh ! by his song he surely knows
The answer I've won from my little dark Rose.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

THE NINTH JUBILEE OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

ANOTHER commemoration, such as Europe has seen and enjoyed so many times of late years, has come and gone. Leyden, Bologna, Halle, Dublin, have all given splendid feasts, and brought together the learned from the four winds of heaven to offer congratulations and receive hospitalities. In the present case Glasgow had the advantage of its splendid Exhibition, with the roomy and handsome Art Galleries, as well as the stately Bute Hall in the University, for the entertainment of guests. In this respect it was better provided than any of the other cities we have named, for though all of them contain great old churches, the secular halls are not of a size sufficient to accommodate 3,000 people. With this great initial advantage, and with the resources of a great city, it might fairly have been expected that the feast in Glasgow would exceed in splendour its predecessors. As far as regards the three principal addresses—the sermon by Dr. MacAdam Muir,

the welcome by Principal Story, and the after-dinner speech of the Lord Provost—nothing could have been better. They were each most distinctive, instructive, and dignified, though the preacher did sacrifice to the traditions of the Scotch pulpit the first part of his oration. As a notable guest was heard to observe, "If you don't strike the first ten minutes, there's no use in boring." It was perhaps the greatest tribute to Dr. Muir's powers that he caught his audience again, after they were abandoning themselves to the patient endurance of a pious commonplace. As regards the other orations on famous Glasgow men, it would have been far more interesting if they had been entrusted (as is done elsewhere) to eminent visitors. The students, for whom the whole thing ought to have been framed, would have profited far more by hearing some American, German, or French savant giving them his ideas. Indeed, on the whole, what struck us in the feast was the small official part taken by the intelligent, amiable, and courteous boys who helped strangers out of many perplexities during the intricacies of the celebration. At the *Gaudemus* the speeches of Lord Balfour and the Bishop of Ripon were admirable, and the *verve* of the audience delightful for any speaker. It was enough to make a dumb man eloquent. But here again many nationalities were not heard. Even the Irishmen at the feast, among whom there were, of course, speakers, were, with the sole exception of Lord Dufferin, everywhere mute; and, strange to say, his delicate points in a perfect after-dinner speech seemed hardly appreciated by the audience. But the splendid rooms made up for a great deal. What could spoil an assembly in state robes in St. Mungo's Cathedral, in the Bute Hall, or in the Art Galleries? Still, one thing was lacking—another feature in which Leyden, Halle, and Dublin were brilliant—the public procession through the streets. This it was which made the populace in every case take an interest, and feel they took a part, in the ceremonies of the learned.

The music in the Cathedral, so far as it was Scotch and congregational, was not without its simple and massive dignity; but if the choir does sing a *Te Deum*, surely there are at least a hundred famous settings of that canticle to be preferred to the efforts of a local organist or composer. The result was weak and sentimental, though the choir sang very well.

Private hospitality never was more gracious or more ample. All the guests spent their time when they met in praising their respective hosts and hostesses, and each of them seemed ready to lay a wager that he was better off than any one else. In many cases the host by his exertions was able to make good the defects of the executive, which, owing to initial dilatoriness and subsequent want of method, was overwhelmed with details. Experience has shown that such a feast cannot be organized in a hurry, and those who knew felt at once that the issue of the first invitations was some months too late to ensure complete success. Not to speak of the resulting hurry and overwork, we may probably attribute to this cause the almost total absence of distinguished Germans, if indeed the month of June were not at best disadvantageous for collecting foreigners. Yale is now making the mistake of having an October ceremony, which is too late, and in the English term time. August or September will always secure a far more brilliant assembly.

We will add some further criticisms, not from any spirit of carping, which would be most ungrateful in the case of such hosts, but because it may be of no small use to the organizers of other such ceremonies, of which there are several more already announced for approaching years.

A full list of all the visitors should be printed, for the benefit not only of prospective hosts, but for the benefit of the coming guests, who

can thus ascertain what men they will meet, and so avoid the disappointment, not unknown at Glasgow, of missing those whom they knew by correspondence, and whom they had for years longed to see. And, pending the selection of hosts, all the correspondence of coming guests should be addressed to a central bureau, where they should call on their first arrival for letters. In setting down the various entertainments on the official cards sent to guests, no entertainments should be named except such as are open to them all. If, for example, there be a banquet at which there is not room to entertain the whole company, it should not be named on the card. Care should be taken to make libraries or museums specially accessible to strangers, and not kept under lock and key. Thus the treasures of the Hunterian Museum in early printing and MSS. were in locked glass cases while the librarian was absent or lecturing on Hunter; and thus the specialist who found something of real value for his work could not handle it without asking for an appointment with an overworked and preoccupied curator. A responsible assistant should have been empowered to allow the formally invited all privileges without further trouble.

Public processions through the streets are so picturesque, and speak so intensely to the public, that they should on no account be omitted, even in doubtful weather. All ceremonies should be over in two hours, and should be ruthlessly cut down to that measure. Glasgow thought fit, e.g., to confer about 120 honorary degrees; a far smaller number would have been both more dignified and more convenient. No one has the smallest right to complain of being excluded, but many of the inclusions were open to criticism. The heads of modern local bodies, of insignificant London or county institutions, seemed to be ranked with the representatives of great universities and foreign academies. So it was that the sorting of the various bodies at the presentation of addresses occupied a very long time, and that recipients of degrees amounted to something like a regiment.

The most interesting and picturesque feature in the feast was also its most startling novelty. There were not only formal delegates from ladies' colleges, but several ladies received honorary LL.D. degrees. They appeared in various handsome academic costumes, and committed, in our opinion, only one mistake in the wearing of them. When ladies wear college caps, they should not keep them on, as if they were bonnets, in a room where all the men are uncovered. But in Glasgow the association of young men and women in higher education has gone ahead more than anywhere in our islands. Queen Margaret's Hall, the ladies' college, has not only all the ordinary appointments of a college, but even its medical department and its dissecting-room. The lady element gave an unusual, and we may also say an American, air to the festivities.

So long as the proper objects of such a commemoration be kept in view, nothing can be more commendable, and no public money is better spent than upon such hospitalities. As we have already said, the first thing is to draw in the actual students, make them hosts of the learned, teach them the splendours of a great historic past, and so stimulate in them that personal dignity which arises from the responsibilities of a splendid heritage; secondly, to bring together scholars who live apart and who are strangers to their hosts and to one another, in order that they may profit by personal converse and by mutual friendliness. As Ernest Renan said to us on a similar occasion, "Il faut qu'on se touche."

Lastly, such a feast is eminently calculated to develop an interest in the university among the citizens of the place where it lies. Most of us are too far apart from the great public, which feels that the learned are a separate sort of beings, not of like

* The musical rights reserved.

passions with itself. All the citizens, great and small, rich and poor, should feel a pride and a pleasure in promoting the greatness of their own university and in learning to appreciate the position it holds throughout the world. The humblest and most ignorant member of the public can take his part in these demonstrations and increase the importance of the ceremony; and so the poor of a city may be brought into contact with its university, and learn to respect and love it, as it does any other beneficent aristocracy.

We congratulate Principal Story and his staff on the very brilliant manner in which they have maintained the traditions of that great and ancient foundation, which from the fall of Constantinople to this day has been a home and refuge for learning, and which has numbered among its teachers many great men, of whom we will name three of the greatest by way of reminder to our readers—Francis Hutcheson, Adam Smith, and Lord Kelvin.

THE REFERENCE TO CHESS IN FITZHERBERT'S 'BOOK OF HUSBANDRY.'

Wetheral, June 16th, 1901.

In the Prologue to his 'Book of Husbandry' Fitzherbert makes a reference to the game of chess to explain the various vocations of men, and to justify his writing on so humble a calling as that of husbandry. The passage runs:—

"But who that redeth in the boke of the moralites of the chesse, shal therby perceyue, that euerie man, from the hyest degree to the lowest, is set and ordeyned to haue labour and occupation; and that boke is deuyed in vi. degrees, that is to saye, the kyng, the quene, the byshops, the knyghtes, the iudges, and the yomenne. In the which boke is shewed their degrees, their auctorityes, their warkes, and their occupations, and what they ought to do. And they so doyng, and execyutynge their auctorityes, warkes, and occupacions, haue a wonders great study and labour, of the which auctorityes, occupations, and warkes, were at this tyme to longe to wryte. Wherfore I remytte that boke as myn auctour therof: The whiche boke were necessary to be known of every degree, that they myghte doo, and ordre them selfe accordyng to the same. And in so moche the yomen in the sayde moralites and game of the chesse be set before to labour, defende, and maynteyne all the other people, as husbandes and labourers, therfore I purpose to speake fyrske of husbandrye."

In the reprint of Fitzherbert's work for the English Dialect Society the editor has added the note "The allusion is to Caxton's 'Book of the Chess.'" In reference to the mention of judges he says, "Caxton calls them rooks as at present, but he describes them as being vicars or legates of the king, i.e., as keeping the position of judges."

This is an error on the part of the learned editor. It is, of course, clear that Fitzherbert by his "judges" means our rooks. Caxton's ultimate source, the Latin work of Cessoles, does indeed say of the rook, "vicarii seu legati regis sunt rochi," but he goes on to explain that, as the king cannot be everywhere in his kingdom, he requires legates to manifest his authority in distant districts. It is the *alphyn*, the precursor of our bishop, that in all the treatises on chess of the Cessoles school fills the position of judge:—

"Sciendum est quod alphiles ad modum iudicium assessorum in cathedra magistralis cum libro aperto ante oculos fuisse formatos. Et quia quedam sunt cause criminales, quedam vero circa possessiones et res temporales litigatores, ideo duos iudices necesse fuit esse in regno, quos unus alphilem in nigro quo ad primos, alterum album quo ad secundos."

Moreover, in Cessoles and Caxton the pawns are divided into eight classes, of whom the husbandman is but one; and, above all, Caxton's work is not called "the Book of the Morality of the Chess."

What, then, was Fitzherbert's source? It is to be found not in Caxton, but in the Latin treatise 'Moralitas de Scaccario, secundum Dominum Innocentem Tertium Papam,' of

which there are two MSS. in the British Museum (Harl. 2253 and King's 12 E, XXI.) and others elsewhere. This work explains the rook thus: "Rochus est justitiarius perambulans totam terram directa tamen linea, ita quod nihil oblique capiat muneribus corruptus, sed omnia juste corrigat, nulli parcens." Harl. 2253 is rather fuller. In this work there is no attempt to differentiate between the various pawns. The pawn represents the poor simple labourer, and its straight move an honest life, while the aslant move in capturing becomes the text for a discourse on the evil results of covetousness. This belongs to quite a different school of chess from that of Cessoles, followed by Caxton; and there is no evidence to show that Fitzherbert was acquainted with Caxton's 'Book of the Chess.'

HAROLD J. R. MURRAY.

DR. GARDINER, OLIVER CROMWELL, AND THE INSURRECTION OF MARCH, 1655.

II.

A MEMBER of Cromwell's second Parliament would have read, had he been so privileged, with interest and perhaps surprise the chapter Dr. Gardiner devotes to the principal event of this insurrection, "Penruddock's Rising" at Salisbury, especially if he was one of those "wicked spirits" who traduced the Protector "in that matter." The historian, such a critic might remark, gives an accurate account of the event: of the incursion into Salisbury during the early morning hours of Monday, March 12th, 1655, by Sir Joseph Wagstaff and Col. Penruddock, with about 180 ill-armed Royalists; of the seizure of the judges, the opening of the gaol doors, followed by the rapid flight of the insurgents; but he leaves wholly out of sight the sole incentive which urged them on to that abortive attempt.

Wagstaff and his troop knew for a certainty that, no military force from the Continent being expected, without the co-operation of the discontented soldiers in Cromwell's army the rising was an utterly hopeless undertaking. They did rise; they therefore must have believed that they would be aided by the arms of a large body of mutineers from the Protectorate army. The historian's silence regarding the widespread suspicion felt by Cromwell's subjects that the insurrection, to use the phrase of the time, was "not real," would also be noticed. The two subjects are in close connexion, for if the Royalists were so deceived, who was the deceiver?

Direct evidence is hardly necessary to prove that the one chance of success for the Royalists was a revolt in Cromwell's army, and that the rising was based on that false hope. Sir Joseph Wagstaff, the leader, was, though, according to Clarendon, "he looked not far before him," a man of mature age and military experience. The gathering at the rendezvous during the night of March 11th in Clarendon Park showed him that the country around only furnished about 180 horsemen, "a company of mean fellows," raw recruits; and yet he took the field. He might have sought safety: none of Cromwell's troops were at hand; the horsemen might have been dispersed as were the Royalists at Marston Moor, Rufford, and the other points where similar risings collapsed of their own accord. On the contrary, Wagstaff returned with that scanty following from Blandford to Salisbury, to, as the event proved, an unfriendly town. After a stay there of a few hours, the game was evidently up; Wagstaff and his men in an aimless fashion drifted back to Blandford, all semblance of a design disappeared, and they fled towards Devonshire.

That Wagstaff had been misled is obvious; that his followers had relied in vain on the help of the mutinous soldiers is shown in their depositions taken by Thurlow; and Salisbury Plain had been mentioned as a place where a meeting of the mutineers might be expected.

That these unfounded hopes were created by Cromwell's agents Mr. Firth would deny; he maintains that no evidence exists of "Cromwell's agency or complicity" in the insurrection of March, 1655, and Dr. Gardiner declares that such a notion is a mere "hallucination."

These eminent authorities therefore, I presume, disregard a decisive statement on this point by Clarendon, based on information he received after the Restoration had enabled him to acquire an intimate acquaintance with the actions of the English Royalists during his continental exile. The second volume of his 'Life,' "written by himself," opens with an account of "the king's triumphant return to London," showing that the "excessive joy upon the Restoration" was promptly marred by jealousy and dissension among the expectant courtiers (vol. ii., third edition, pp. 23-27).

The origin of this dissension Clarendon assigns to the crisis which produced the insurrection of March, 1655. About one or two years before that event the committee of six or eight leading Royalists in England was formed known as the Sealed Knot, who offered, if approved by the king, to devote themselves to his service, and they undertook that whilst they would not engage in any absurd and desperate attempt, they "would take the first rational opportunity which they expected from the divisions and animosities which daily grew and appeared in the army," to try their utmost in his behalf.

The hopes of the Sealed Knot turned, it may be noticed, wholly on dissension in Cromwell's army. At first the committee commanded the respect and obedience of their brother Royalists, when "a fatal quarrel" broke out between two of the principal members of the committee, with such evil result that the Sealed Knot fell into general discredit. They were supplanted during January, 1655, in the king's counsels by "other honest men," who bewailed the inertness of the Sealed Knot, and urged the king into immediate action. Like the Sealed Knot, as Clarendon tells us, they also based their hopes on disaffection among the Protector's soldiers; they

"conversed much with the officers of the army, and were unskillfully disposed to believe that all they who they had reason to believe did hate Cromwell, would easily be induced to serve the king; and many of the officers in their behaviour, discourses, and familiarity contributed to that belief; some of them not without the privy and allowance of Cromwell, or his Secretary Thurlow."

And the party of action among the Royalists urged the members of the Sealed Knot to meet and confer with some of the officers who "were resolved to serve his Majesty, and were willing to advise with them upon the places of rendezvous, and what method should be employed in the enterprises."

The Sealed Knot, however, remained obstinate and incredulous. They wished those ardent Royalists "to take heed that they were not destroyed, and positively refused to meet or confer with any officers of the army." The king also agreed with the Sealed Knot: he did "not blame" their "wariness and reservedness," and "thought their apprehension of being betrayed (which in the language of that time was called *trepanned*) very reasonable." A very reasonable apprehension, as Sir R. Willis was at that time playing the traitor's part. Hence arose the contention described by Dr. Gardiner (vol. iii. p. 130), which resulted, to use Clarendon's words, in the king's "sending over the Lord Rochester," Sir Joseph Wagstaff's partner in the enterprise; and hence also arose "the ill consequence of those precipitate resolutions, in the slaughter of many worthy and gallant men," such as Col. Penruddock and his associates, in the rising at Salisbury.

The accuracy of Clarendon's narrative is confirmed by a warning sent to the king

during the year 1655, based on information derived from Col. Cromwell, a cousin of the Protector, who asserted

"that Cromwell hath notice of all that we do at Cologne; that my Lord of Rochester was known to Cromwell to be in England as soon as he landed, and that he was permitted to make those escapes on purpose to make him have greater confidence in those he communicated with, as he would intimate of the army, whereby Cromwell would learn always what was to be done, those being his friends really, ours in show."—*Nicholas Papers*, iii. p. 230.

Clarendon's statements are fully borne out by the colonel. Lord Rochester came to England feeling some misgiving regarding the good faith of "the officers of the army" who, whilst they pretended to "hate Cromwell," with his "privy and allowance" lured on Rochester; and if the singular "escapes" that favoured the ingress into England of Rochester and his comrades, about a dozen in number, were used by Cromwell's friends as a means for gaining Rochester's confidence, surely it is barely a surmise that not only those "escapes," but the insurrection itself, took place with Cromwell's "privy and allowance."

Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Firth are so amply equipped with apt stores of historical detail that they may possibly enter into the lists with Clarendon and wholly overthrow his statements. Be this as it may; still, even if Cromwell was as innocent of any complicity in the insurrection as Dr. Gardiner himself, surely it was Dr. Gardiner's duty as the historian of the Protectorate to give due publicity to the fact that Cromwell's subjects believed that his Government had a hand in that affair.

The existence and the publicity of that belief cannot be gainsaid. Though the dealings of Cromwell's agents with the Royalists were done in a corner, they became almost of necessity the property of the house-tops. The fierce contention between the Sealed Knot and the insurrectionist Royalists, the discourses and disputes that strife engendered, and the recriminations provoked by that miserable insurrection must have spread to the man in the street. The weekly return in safety to the Continent of the men who came over to abet the insurrection of March, during the subsequent three or four months, was a singularity that attracted public attention, and astonishment breeds talk.

Even at the outset Cromwell's resident at Hamburg, Richard Bradshaw, had his doubts about the insurrection. Writing in April, 1655, his London correspondent thus addresses him:—

"I perceive that you are jealous that this plot was not real; all men that have any understandings do conclude that the persons in the plot were real, for they are like to lose life and estate, and most of them considerable estate."—*Hist. MSS. Com.*, Sixth Report, p. 438.

As Cromwell himself, by his speech of September 17th, 1656, proves the widespread disbelief in the nature and even the existence of the insurrection felt by his subjects, who suspected, to use the words of the Venetian Ambassador, that "the Government often invents conspiracies," and that the insurrection was one of these inventions, further proof of the publicity of this notion is needless, though perhaps this remark by Phillips, Milton's nephew (Baker's 'Chronicle,' p. 553), may be cited. He attributed Cromwell's success in overcoming the insurrection to the help of his spies, who, "counterfeiting themselves to be zealous Royalists, insinuated into their councils and betrayed them."

Dr. Gardiner's silence regarding the motive force which incited the insurrection of March, 1655—the hope of the co-operation of Cromwell's soldiers—and the suspicion that attended the insurrection, detracts most gravely from the confidence that one would find place in his history of the Protectorate. Though it is an advantage to know what Dr. Gardiner thinks about Cromwell, it is essential

that we should know what his subjects thought about him. And, after all, absolute silence thereon is not possible to Dr. Gardiner. He will come—shortly, it may be hoped—to the consideration of the Protector's speech to Parliament, September 17th, 1656. Throughout that speech, breaking out again and again, runs a fierce undercurrent of wrath against the men before him who believed that the Royalists, justly sensible of their powerlessness before 40,000 or 50,000 of the best-trained soldiers in the world, needed to be tricked and tempted into the insurrection. If the Cavaliers were so powerless, Cromwell did not speak the truth when he told his hearers that "England could not be safe unless Malignants be carried far away," and that the major-generals and the levy of a standing county militia were necessary "for the preservation of your peace."

These are but slight indications of the far-reaching effect of that notion. Dr. Gardiner may deem that the opinion of Clarendon and of his fellows, that the men who lured on the Royalists into revolt did so with Cromwell's "privy and allowance," may be ignored as a mere hallucination; but it is a fantasy that greatly affected the ruling power of the Protector, and perhaps may affect the esteem with which we regard him.

The time when Sir Richard Willis began the betrayal to Cromwell of the counsels of the Sealed Knot has hitherto been a matter of dispute; and perhaps so it will remain, as Mr. Firth maintains "that it commenced much later than the year 1655." Clarendon, however, includes the betrayal by Willis among the evils that sprang from that "fatal quarrel," during the winter of 1654-5, between two members of the committee. He asserts that Willis "engaged to be a spy to Cromwell.....during H.M.'s abode in Cologne," where he established himself during September, 1654, before the outset of the insurrection movement. Willis is not mentioned by name, but of him Clarendon writes unquestionably.* Cromwell was thus possessed, during February and March, 1655, of the plans and purposes both of the continental and the English Royalists. Such complete knowledge of the movements and intentions of his enemies adds force to Guizot's remark that, though fully forewarned of the coming insurrection, "soit hasard, soit dessein, Cromwell ne fit rien d'efficace pour la prévenir." Guizot evidently was partially subject to what is, according to Dr. Gardiner, a hallucination; and Guizot was also an historian.

The insurrection of March, 1655, becomes under Dr. Gardiner's treatment a simple, straightforward matter, and the Protector a man in word and deed equally straightforward and sincere. A claim, however, perhaps may be made that some proof has been given showing that the suspicion with which Cromwell's subjects regarded the rising was not unjustifiable; and, if an opportunity be afforded me, Dr. Gardiner's account of the practical result of the insurrection, the institution of the major-generals, may be taken as an illustration of the danger incurred by a too confiding historian, who trusts to the external aspect given to that incident by the "darksome statesman, hung with weights and woe."

REGINALD F. D. PALGRAVE.

THE DAISY IN AMERICA.

Home Lodge, Bathampton, June 13th, 1901.

It is interesting to learn from your correspondent C. J. G. that our English daisy is making a home in California. Climate will probably prevent it from doing the same in the Eastern states. During the extreme

* In a letter, October 31st, 1655, J. Jane writes to Nicholas that Bevenrnick, formerly Dutch envoy to England, "talking with some upon the business of Manning, said that the great spy was not yet discovered."—*Nicholas Papers*, iii. 228.

winter of 1894-5 our lawn was swept bare of snow in one patch, that the birds might be fed there. Grass and daisies alike appeared to perish in that patch, while, when the thaw came, the rest of the lawn emerged green and alive. In time, however, the grass sprang again from the roots—the daisies never. For some years there grew no daisy plants on that spot. If they could be thus exterminated here in Somersetshire, they would surely not survive the frosts of the Atlantic states.

KATE LEMANN.

THE PUBLISHERS' CONGRESS AT LEIPZIG.

II.

FROM the official list of papers submitted to the Congress we select the more important items in Section A, devoted to authors' and publishers' rights: 'The Copyright Relations between the United States of America and the European States,' Report by Herr Kommerzienrat Dr. K. Trübner (Strasburg), seconded by Mr. F. Macmillan; 'Extension of International Copyright Protection,' Report by Herr Director F. Schwartz (Munich), seconded by Mr. W. Heinemann; and 'The Need for More Complete Protection of Copyright in Educational Works,' Report by Mr. D. C. Heath (Boston, U.S.), seconded by M. A. Cornelis - Lebègue (Brussels). In Section B, dealing with the book trade: 'The Relations between Authors and Publishers on the One Part, and the Daily Press on the Other, with regard to Reviews,' Report by Herr Paul Ollendorff (Paris); 'The Publisher's Interests and the Published Price,' Report by Herr Dr. W. Ruprecht (Göttingen), seconded by M. H. Le Soudier (Paris); 'The System of sending Books on Sale or Return,' Report by Mr. W. Heinemann, seconded by Herr T. Lambrechts (Christiania); and 'The Permanent Bureau of the International Publishers' Congresses,' Report by Herr H. Credner (Leipzig), seconded by Mr. John Murray. In Section C, relating to the music trade: 'The Published Price and Discount in the Music Trade,' Report by Herr H. Hinrichsen (Leipzig), seconded by Herr M. Brockhaus (Leipzig); 'The Appropriation of Copyright Music by the Manufacturers of Mechanical Instruments such as the *Æolian*,' Report by Mr. Arthur Boosey, seconded by M. A. Cranz (Brussels); and 'Piracies of Copyright Music,' Report by Mr. D. Day, seconded by M. A. Durand (Paris).

The paper of most general interest to the publishing trade in Section A was Dr. Karl Trübner's. In reviewing the Copyright Act of 1891 Dr. Trübner asked in what way the American law had affected the European publisher. We now, he said, realize the disadvantage and one-sidedness of this Act. We have given a complete right, and have received in exchange a law which encroaches upon the rights of the European publisher. Mr. G. H. Putnam in reply hoped that an amendment to this Act would be introduced into the American Congress this year by which an additional advantage would be secured for European publications. This amendment proposes that if within thirty days from the publication of a book two copies be deposited at Washington, and the book be reprinted in America within twelve months, copyright in the United States shall be secured. After much discussion the following resolution was agreed to:—

1. The Congress resolves that its deliberations on the subject of the copyright relations between the United States of America and European states be arranged by the Permanent Bureau in the form of a memorandum which shall be submitted to the European and American Governments, and that our American colleagues be requested to communicate the same to the *Typographical Union*.

2. Further, while hoping to see the United States of America join the Berne Convention in the near future, the Congress expresses its most earnest desire that the amendment to the law of

March 3rd, 1891, as proposed by the Copyright League, should be accepted by Congress, with the object of increasing the protection accorded to foreign works."

In Section B the most interesting paper was that by M. Paul Ollendorff on 'The Relations between Authors and Publishers and the Daily Press.' The author stated that it was quite impossible to find a review of any literary brilliancy or critical knowledge in any French newspaper, their columns being filled with paid puffs and advertisements. Any third-rate farce, ballet, or pantomime would be reported by a man of considerable influence—everything for the theatres, nothing for books. If half that M. Ollendorff said respecting the literary conditions of the French press be true, a revolution is all that can save it from contempt and oblivion.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the arrangements made by the publishers of Germany, and particularly those of Leipzig, for the comfort and enjoyment of those attending this Congress. The whole of the entertainments were on the most lavish scale, and the details showed admirable organization. The Congress altogether was a great success. It was agreed that the next should be held in 1904 at Milan.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FISHER UNWIN is preparing in volume form three stories and a play by John Oliver Hobbes. The play is entitled 'A Repentance,' and concerns a Carlist rising; while the stories are named respectively 'Tis an Ill Flight without Wings,' 'Prince Toto,' and 'The Worm that God Prepared.'

Blackwood for July opens with the first instalment of a new story, 'The Conquest of Charlotte.' In the same number Mr. Ambrose Pratt describes 'Push Larrikinism in Australia,' a curious species of tyranny exercised by bands of reprobates who are leagued in secret communities called "Pushes" for the purpose of warring more or less openly upon the reputable classes of society. Mr. Pratt acted for three years as solicitor to one of the largest "Push" societies in Australia, and gained an extended and intimate acquaintance with "Push" laws, habits, crimes, and ambitions. There are also articles on 'The London Irish' and 'War Office Organization,' while other contributions are 'A Gentleman of Scotland,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, a "struggle-for-lifer" of the house of Douglas, who "betrayed, forged, stole, spied, and murdered on a scale of almost epic grandeur"; 'A Halt on the King's Highway,' in which Mr. Hugh Clifford pictures the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at Singapore, which was attended by the sultans of the Malay Protectorate; 'A Corsair of St. Malo'; 'A Village in the Val d'Or,' by Mrs. P. G. Hamerton; 'The House that was Never Built,' a Bush story, by Mr. Henry Lawson; and the usual 'Musings without Method.'

Temple Bar for July prints, under the title of 'A Byway of the Boer War,' the experiences of a company officer who joined Von Steinacker's corps not as a combatant, but to report on the condition of the Selati railway. The account contains the criticism of an expert on the methods of irregulars. A story by "John Ayscough" treats of the dawn of a love affair in "the playground of Europe," and is called 'An Alpine Prelude.' E. M. Lynch contributes a brief tragedy

entitled 'Vixen,' in which a jealous girl kills her aunt's lover by means of a poisoned ring. 'Casilda's Mind' and 'The Vacancy at Fossington' are more cheerful essays in fiction, and Mr. Eardley-Wilmot tells some strange stories in 'The Supernatural in India.' The serials by Mr. Crockett and Mr. Egerton Castle are continued.

MR. W. J. LOCKE has just finished a novel longer than any other of his stories with the exception of 'At the Gates of Samaria.' It is to be entitled 'The Usurper,' and will be published in September by Mr. John Lane.

An interesting recipient of the degree of LL.D. at Glasgow was that veteran in poetry Mr. Philip James Bailey, who is still with us in spite of repeated newspaper attempts to kill him. Mr. Bailey was unable to leave his home at Nottingham, where he was born in 1816, to go to Glasgow in person, but we understand that he is now in a satisfactory condition of health, having recovered from the attack of influenza which recently prostrated him. Mr. Bailey went to Glasgow in 1831; 'Festus' was published anonymously as long ago as 1839, and it may be added that the first edition of the poem is the best, the author having spoilt his fine fervour in some cases by revision.

MR. A. J. DAWSON, the clever author of 'African Nights' Entertainment,' has just returned from Morocco, and, as one of the half-dozen English writers who are really familiar with that region, is writing articles on the Moorish situation in the *Fortnightly Review* and other journals.

It is well known that Rabelais took up the serious study of medicine under Rondelet at Montpellier in 1530, and in 1531 as a bachelor lectured on Hippocrates and Galen; that in 1532 he published at Lyons 'Hippocratis et Galeni Libri Aliquot,' of which a second edition appeared in 1543; and that in his marginal notes in this work he refers often to the text of Aldus. Rabelaisians will be therefore interested to learn that among a number of medical books lately handed over by the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, for their better preservation to the library of Sheffield University College, is Rabelais's own copy of the *editio princeps* of Galen issued by Aldus in 1525 in five volumes folio. The title-page of vol. i. is inscribed "Francisci Rabelesi," that of vol. ii. "Francisci Rabelesi καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν φίλων," that of vol. iii. "Fran^c Rabelesi καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν φίλων." The set afterwards belonged to "Fran^c Perrellus," and in the eighteenth century to Alexander Cooke, M.D., of Ripon (once of Clare College, Cambridge). As part of Dr. Cooke's collection it passed to the Sheffield Infirmary about a hundred years ago. Among the Cooke books of the Sheffield collection is also the Aldine Hippocrates of 1526. Although this does not contain Rabelais's autograph, the same is the case with one volume at least of the Galen (the remaining volume has lost its title-page), so that it is possible the Hippocrates was also his, and has had the same history as the Galen.

A COMPARISON of the autographs in the Galen with the facsimiles of Rabelais's autograph given by M. Dubouchet ('Rabelais à Montpellier,' Montpellier, 1887) leaves no shadow of doubt of their authenticity.

On p. 113 M. Dubouchet reproduces a title-page of a book printed in 1539, which is inscribed by Rabelais in practically the same formula which he used in the Galen: "εκ τῶν βιβλίων Francisci Rabelesi κ. τῶν αὐτῶν φίλων." The Galen contains marginalia, chiefly glosses. The majority appear to be in the hand of Perrellus, but some may well be Rabelais's own.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Have you noticed that there is a growing disposition, even among publishers of a high rank, to delude the public by advertising the number of copies sold of a new novel in America and England as though that number had been sold in England alone? A study of the advertisements, often on the cover of the book itself, will give an example of what I mean. You will see it asserted that 325,000 copies have been sold of this book, 125,000 of that, and 55,000 of a third. This is no doubt quite correct when all places of sale are considered, but I feel pretty sure that this 125,000 means only 5,000 to 10,000 copies have been sold in England, and of the 55,000 perhaps not more than 2,000. I am sure you will agree with me that this custom ought to be checked, for the British public are undoubtedly deluded into thinking that these vast numbers have been sold in this country only. The former fashion was to say 'So many copies sold in England and America.'"

A SMALL sum of money has been voted at Oxford for the celebration next year of the tercentenary of Bodley's Library. It was in 1597-8 that Sir Thomas Bodley offered to restore the old and neglected library associated with the memory of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester. The new building was not formally opened until November, 1603.

THE COMMERCIAL classes established in connexion with Owens College have not, we understand, quite answered the expectations of their promoters. There has been a fairly good attendance at the classes in law, political economy, and geography; but less interest, strange to say, has been shown in the provision made for modern language teaching.

THE University of Birmingham will hold its first Congregation for the conferment of degrees on July 6th, when the Chancellor will preside. Mr. Chamberlain has addressed a letter to the City Council suggesting a levy of a halfpenny rate on behalf of the University.

THE PROPRIETOR of Baedeker's Guides, having had his attention directed to the new facts and the contemporary official reports, published for the first time in Mr. Demetrius Boulger's 'The Belgians at Waterloo,' with regard to the conduct of the Dutch-Belgians in the battle, has agreed to eliminate the disparaging passages about them which have hitherto found a place in the description of the campaign given in the English edition of the 'Guide to Holland and Belgium.' The new edition about to appear for 1901 will give a more restrained description of the battle than its predecessors.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE's sale on July 1st and three following days will contain a most interesting series of presentation copies of works of Edward FitzGerald and books from his library with autograph notes. The presentation copies were given by FitzGerald to Edward Spalding, and include 'The Mighty Magician,'

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(1853), 'Euphranor' (1855), and 'Polonius' (1852). The books from FitzGerald's library, several of which apparently passed into the ownership of Mr. Spalding, are curiously varied in character. There is a four-line verse by FitzGerald in Leigh Hunt's 'Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries.' The same sale includes an extremely interesting series of 105 autograph letters, covering 367 pages quarto and 60 pages octavo, from Joanna Baillie to Miss Holford, on literary and other matters; and another long series of 25 autograph letters, covering 80 pages quarto, 1789-1816, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Whalley. These letters—some, if not all—were printed in 'The Journals and Correspondence of Thomas Sedgwick Whalley, D.D.', which Mr. Bentley published in 1863.

MR. ROBERT A. NEIL, the news of whose death comes from Cambridge just as we are going to press, will be widely regretted as a don who combined success as a teacher with personal charm as a man. Coming from Aberdeen University to Peterhouse, he was Craven Scholar in 1875 and second classic in 1876. Besides being a successful tutor and lecturer at Pembroke, Mr. Neil was liberal of his help to his friends, as many prefaces testify. A big edition of the 'Knights' of Aristophanes had been long promised by him. Otherwise his published work was in Sanskrit, a subject in which he was University Lecturer and a constant examiner. He collaborated with Prof. Cowell in a collection of Buddhist Sanskrit legends in 1886, and contributed to the translation of the Jataka now in progress. A man of wide knowledge and also of wide sympathies, he represented a type of don which Cambridge can ill afford to lose.

DR. FRANK GRANGER writes from University College, Nottingham:—

"A paragraph in the *Athenæum* of June 8th about the *Classical Review* for June is causing some misapprehension, against which—with your permission—I should like to guard. I am not the writer of the two letters on classical education, nor do I agree with their conclusions. But the writer of these letters (who consented, at my request, to their publication) makes some forcible and pertinent criticisms on current methods of teaching Latin and Greek; and so it seemed worth while to publish these letters in the interests of the classical tradition itself." We said that Dr. Granger "communicated" the documents, which is correct, but are glad to avoid any misconceptions.

To the grievous disappointment of not a few intending antiquary-pilgrims, the Aberdeen charter of Eleazar the Jew has been withdrawn from the Glasgow Exhibition. For the sake of a definite palæographic verdict it might have been better had Eleazar stood fire; but meantime, at any rate, the place in Room No. 8 which once knew his title-deed, with its remarkable *reddendo*, now knows Eleazar no more.

CONSIDERABLE progress in the "Victoria Histories" has been made with the counties of Northampton, Worcester, Hertford, Surrey, and Cumberland. It is expected that the first volumes of Worcester and Northampton, and the second volume of Hampshire, will be issued to subscribers before the autumn.

At the Readers' Dinner last Saturday Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, the chairman, was

able to announce that the 170*l.* required to complete the third Readers' Pension had been subscribed, thus increasing the pension established in March last from 15*l.* to 20*l.* a year, in accordance with the suggestion of Lord Glenesk. This will make a total of 1,500*l.* placed in the hands of the Printers' Pension Corporation by the Readers' Pensions Committee since its formation in October, 1888. The first author to give a donation was Wilkie Collins. Two readers and two readers' widows have been elected to pensions in the last four years. In addition Sir Henry Burdett is providing the "Burdett" Pension of 26*l.* a year for a member of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, as a mark of his appreciation of the work of readers on 'Burdett's Official Intelligence.' The second pensioner, appointed at the end of last year, is seventy-eight years old, and has suffered from cataract of both eyes.

WHEN presiding at the Readers' Dinner in 1899 the Hon. W. F. Danvers Smith started a pension to be in the charge of the Association of Correctors of the Press. At the beginning of the present year this fund had nearly 200*l.* to its credit, and as a result of last Saturday's gathering is likely to be increased by nearly another 100*l.*, the total subscriptions having reached 300*l.* for the first time.

WE congratulate Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son upon the completion of their new buildings on the old historical site, Nos. 7 and 8, Stationers' Hall Court, where their business will now again be conducted.

MR. W. PHELPS DODGE, author of 'Piers Gaveston,' has prepared a romantic story of the gradual rise of a German country squire to the dignity of Imperial Count and Prince of the independent state of East Frisia, which has never been told in English. The history of the country from 1430 to 1744 also, when the last Prince of East Frisia died without issue and Frederick the Great took possession of it, is full of incident and has a pathetic interest. The title of the book, which will be illustrated, will be 'From Squire to Prince: being the History of the Rise of the House of Aiksen.' Mr. Fisher Unwin will be the publisher.

PROF. BÜCHNER gathered together, immediately before his death in 1899, the many essays in which he had defended and developed his views, and left them for publication. The German edition, we believe, has had a large sale; and Mr. Joseph McCabe, under the title 'Last Words on Materialism and Kindred Subjects,' has now prepared an English translation of the work for the Rationalist Press Association, under whose auspices, by the way, a second and revised edition of Prof. Haeckel's 'Riddle of the Universe' is being published this week. Prof. Büchner's work will be preceded by a biographical sketch and portrait of the author.

AMONG the French prizes for history recently announced we notice that part of the Prix Thérouanne, 1,000 francs, has been awarded to M. Victor Bérard for his work on 'L'Angleterre et l'Impérialisme.'

THE Society of German Librarians recently held its first annual meeting at Gotha. The Society, which is rapidly increasing, decided to publish a year-book.

THE German publishing world has suffered a severe loss by the death of Wilhelm Hertz, of Berlin, whose beautiful editions of Gotfried Keller, Hermann Grimm, Paul Heyse, and other notable writers are highly prized.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Berne for the erection of a memorial in honour of one of its most famous citizens, Albrecht von Haller, the poet, philosopher, botanist, and physiologist, who was born in that city on October 16th, 1708.

UNDER the joint editorship of Profs. E. N. Setälä and Kaarle Krohn, of Helsingfors University, a new periodical in German, devoted to Finnish-Ugrian research, and entitled *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen*, has just been brought out at Helsingfors. The object of this new venture is, with the aid of trustworthy experts, to give as complete a survey as possible of an out-of-the-way field of knowledge, and to furnish information useful to lovers of folk-lore and to students of ethnography and comparative philology.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are National Education, Ireland, New Rules and Regulations (2*d.*); Census, England and Wales, Preliminary Report and Tables (1*s.* 5*l* *d.*); Intermediate Education, Ireland, Rules of Examinations and Programme for 1902 (4*d.*); Return showing how Local Authorities in Scotland have applied Funds to the Purposes of Technical Education (6*d.*); and Elementary Education, Return of Standards of Exemption (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford has recently been issued, and relates to the twelve months ending on the 30th of last April. Prof. Turner states that the principal part of the work has been connected with the measurement and reduction of the plates for the Oxford zone of the Astrographic Catalogue. The building of the new dome has somewhat interfered with the regularity of the operations; however, 78 plates have been completed during the year, raising the total to 783 out of the 1,180 required, so that this great scheme is now well advanced. A large number of photographs of the planet Eros were obtained during its recent opposition, and the new star in Perseus has been well observed.

The Report of the Fernley Meteorological Observatory at Southport for the year 1900, under the direction of Mr. J. Baxendell, F.R.Met.S., has appeared, and a few items from it may be of interest. The highest temperature, attained on July 20th, was 81 degrees, which is about ten degrees lower than the highest at Greenwich four days before; and the lowest 18 degrees, on February 8th, which is about two degrees below the lowest at Greenwich six days later. The mean temperature of the year at Southport was 1.2 degrees above the local average. The total duration of bright sunshine was 45 hours more than the average. The rainfall for the year was 33.69 inches (about 13*l* *3* inches greater than that at Greenwich), which is materially in excess of the mean for the past few years, but 0.43 inch below the average for the last twenty-five years.

Herr Walter F. Wisslicenus has published a second issue of his *Astronomischer Jahresbericht* (Berlin, Reimer), containing an exhaustive bibliography of astronomical books and articles which appeared in the year 1900, with short summaries of their contents.

Prof. W. Ceraski, Director of the Observatory at Moscow, states (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3718) that Madame Ceraski, whilst studying photographs taken by M. Blajko, assistant at the observatory, discovered the variability of two stars, to be called, according to the new nomenclature, 72, 1901, Lyre, and 73, 1901, Scuti. The magnitude of the former is at a maximum at least the tenth, and at a minimum below the twelfth. The latter star varies between magnitude 9.1 and 9.6. M. Blajko has come to the conclusion from later observations that it is of the Algol type, the whole period being about 22.9 hours in length and the changes taking place in about five hours.

The volume of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* for the year 1904 has just been received. It is edited by Prof. Stimson J. Brown, of the U.S. Navy. The only change of importance from the previous year is that the places of the planet Neptune have been computed from Prof. Newcomb's tables published in his 'Astronomical Papers,' and also used for the first time in our own *Nautical Almanac* for 1904. The eclipses of that year are two of the sun, the first annular on the 16th of March, the second total on the 9th of September. The former of these will not be visible in any part of Europe or America, and the path of the latter will be almost limited to the Pacific Ocean, only reaching the west coast of South America just before sunset.

A third English edition of Dr. Hermann J. Klein's *Star Atlas*, with explanatory text translated by Edmund McClure, M.A., has been received (S.P.C.K.), eight years after the publication of the second (the first German edition appeared in 1888). The maps are eighteen in number, and give the positions of all stars in the northern hemisphere and down to 34° declination in the southern, the magnitudes of which are at least as great as 6½. They are exceedingly clear, and the use made of them by Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, in discovering new and variable stars is well known. With regard to the introduction a few remarks are desirable. It is scarcely accurate to speak of the edition of Flamsteed's 'Historia Cœlestis' which was completed and published in 1725, after his death, as the "second" (p. 6), as he did not recognize that brought out by Halley in 1712 as an edition at all, but burnt every copy of it on which he could lay his hands. Nor did he number the stars in the constellations, what are called his numbers being afterwards affixed. At p. 8 we read that "even the nearest fixed star is still four billions of miles off," a sentence in which a translating hand is evident. The *Meilen* intended in the original are German miles, and the distance of the nearest fixed star (*a Centauri*) is at least twenty, and probably not much less than thirty, billions of English miles.

The July number of the *Nineteenth Century*—and *After* will contain, amongst other articles, one by the Rev. E. Ledger, Gresham Lecturer on Astronomy, on 'The New Star in Perseus.'

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 13.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were admitted into the Society: Mr. J. Mansergh, Major Ross, Mr. Oldfield Thomas, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. W. C. D. Whetham.—The Bakerian Lecture was delivered by Prof. J. Dewar on 'The Nadir of Temperature and Allied Problems.' The subjects treated were the physical properties of liquid and solid hydrogen, the separation of free hydrogen and other gases from air, electric-resistance thermometry at the boiling-point of hydrogen, experiments on the liquefaction of helium at the melting-point of hydrogen, pyro-electricity, phosphorescence, &c.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Johnson was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read: 'On the Passage of a Seam of Coal into a Seam of Dolomite,' by Mr. Aubrey Strahan,—and 'On some Landslips in Boulder-Clay near Scarborough,' by Mr. H. W. Monckton.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 23.—Mr. J. T. Micklithwaite, V.P., in the chair.—A letter was read stating that His Majesty the King was pleased to accede to the request of the Society that he would become its Patron.—Messrs. G. E. Fox and W. H. St. John Hope submitted a detailed report of the important series of excavations carried out at Silchester in 1900. In illustration of the report a large number of plans, drawings, and antiquities, especially in iron and pottery, were exhibited.

June 6.—Sir E. M. Thompson, V.P., in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. A. G. Langdon exhibited a modern horn mounted with a silver-gilt inscribed mazer band of early sixteenth-century work.—Dr. G. W. Marshall exhibited the curious wooden seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chapel of King Charles the Martyr at Chapel-en-le-Frith, at one time the "Gretna Green" of the Midlands.—Mr. T. C. Hughes exhibited and presented impressions of the old seal of Lancaster, and photographs of shields from the old Town Hall.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: as Ordinary Fellows, Sir T. Carmichael, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Ellis, the Revs. W. Gilchrist Clark-Maxwell and Henry Barber, and Messrs. T. H. Hodgson, G. McN. Rusforth, W. B. Bannerman, and R. O. Heslop; and as Honorary Fellows, Dr. W. von Seidlitz and MM. H. Hymans and Léon Morel.

June 13.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Roland W. Paul read some 'Notes on the Heraldic Glass at Great Malvern Priory Church,' illustrated by a series of full-size and other drawings of the figures and shields remaining. Richard III. and Henry VII. are said to have been contributors towards the windows of the church, and representations of these kings were formerly in the west and north transept windows. Of the numerous figures once existing in the church, and mentioned by Habingdon, the Worcestershire antiquary (1560-1647), in his MSS., six only remain, namely, those of Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., Sir Reginald Bray, Lord Robert de Brac, a member of the Besford family, another of the Brac family, and the remnant of a figure of Nicholas Devenish. All are in tabards; the first two and the last-named are in the north window of the transept, Robert de Brac's effigy is in the upper tracery of the great west window, and the remaining two are in the great east window. A storm about 1720 partially destroyed the north window of the transept, and only small fragments of some of the other four figures are left, including a head of King Henry VII., a portion of the queen's crown, a head similar to that of Sir Reginald Bray, and other small fragments. The figure of Lord Robert de Brac wears a collar of SS. In addition to the figures in tabards is an interesting series of shields of arms; their original positions can be ascertained with the help of Habingdon's survey, but they are now scattered, some being in the clearstory, others in the west window, and others again in the north aisle of the presbytery. There are still twenty shields with the arms of Richard III., Ulster, Berkeley, Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey, Cowley, Ringhall and Bridges, Esteney, and others. In the nave clearstory there was formerly a kneeling figure of John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester 1476-86, with his arms. These arms are still to be seen at Little Malvern Priory Church, three miles away.—Mr. O. M. Dalton read a note on a Byzantine cameo with a remarkable type of the Annunciation, wherein the Archangel Gabriel is depicted as a naked cherub. He also exhibited photographs of some bronze vessels from Spain with Christian symbols of the Visigothic period.—Dr. Monro submitted a report, as Local Secretary for Scotland, with special reference to the excavation of the Roman camp at Ardoch, and to the relics found in the hill-fort of Dunbuie and the so-called "crannog" at Dunbuie. These relics are of such exceptional character that Dr. Monro has convinced himself, after a careful consideration of all the facts of the case, "that the strange and novel objects of Dunbuie and Dunbuie are not genuine relics of the people who constructed and inhabited these habitations."—Mr. E. Henty exhibited some relics of the Bronze period found in the camp at High Down.—Mr. Peacock exhibited a pierced polished stone object found at Messingham, Lincolnshire, which Mr. Read thought was of Peruvian origin.

LINNEAN.—June 6.—Mr. W. Carruthers, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. H. Holland, W. H. Johnson, and J. A. Wheldon were admitted, and Messrs. G. Halliday, A. Howard, and A. C. Seward were elected Fellows.—The Chairman announced that the President had nominated as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year Messrs. W. Carruthers, F. Crisp, and F. DuCane Godman, and Dr. D. H. Scott.—The adjourned debate was resumed on Mr. H. M. Bernard's paper 'On the Necessity for a Provisional Nomenclature for those Forms of Life which cannot be at once arranged in a Natural System.' The follow-

ing resolutions were proposed by Mr. Bernard: (1) "That the Linnean method of naming is well adapted for indicating affinity, and should be used for that purpose." (2) "That allied forms whose affinities are not clear should be designated by some provisional method of naming." (3) "That the method proposed by the author appears to promise enough to justify its temporary application to the Anthozoa."—A discussion followed, in which Sir George King and Messrs. A. O. Walker, H. J. Elwes, Clement Reid, H. Groves, Jeffery Bell, P. L. Sclater, W. M. Webb, and E. R. Sykes took part.—Mr. H. Groves moved as an amendment to the first resolution to omit all after the word "naming," and to substitute "is adequate for the present needs of zoology and botany." This was seconded by Dr. P. L. Sclater.—Before this was put to the meeting Mr. H. W. Monckton raised a technical objection to a vote being taken on the merits of resolutions which were in effect a part of a paper submitted to the Society. He thought the taking of such a vote could neither be said to be authorized by the charter or by-laws nor sanctioned by the custom of the Society. He suggested that the matter be referred back to the Council to consider the point.—The discussion was continued in order to elicit the views of those present on the resolutions proposed by Mr. Bernard, but no vote was taken.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Canon W. W. Fowler, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. C. Champion exhibited a male specimen of *Odontaeus mobilis*, one of the rarest of British beetles, captured at Woking on May 28th.—Mr. R. McLachlan exhibited four specimens of a curious bug of the genus *Henicocephalus* received from Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington, New Zealand, not previously noticed in that country.—Mr. Champion said that *Henicocephalus* was generally recognized as a type in itself of a family, and Mr. Kirkaldy that it was much commoner than generally supposed. It was probably only an aberrant form of the *Reduviidae* having no stridulating apparatus on the prosternum.—Mr. C. P. Pickett exhibited varieties of *Smerinthus tiliae* bred during May, 1900-1.—Mr. C. G. Barrett exhibited imagines, cocoons, pupa skins, and also water-colour sketches of larvae reared and drawn by Miss Frances Barrett at Buntingville, Pondoland, South Africa.—Dr. A. Jeffreys Turner exhibited specimens of Australian wood-boring Lepidoptera belonging to the four families Pyralidae, Gelechiidae, Cossidae, and Hepialidae.—Mr. H. Goss exhibited, for Mr. E. Ardon, of Colombo, Ceylon, two specimens of a species of *Phyllium* (Phasmidae). They bore an extraordinary resemblance to leaves. He also showed three varieties of the male of *Melitta cincta*, which he had taken on the 27th and 28th of May at Niton, Isle of Wight.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse exhibited two new genera and species of Coleoptera recently described by him in the *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* from Rio Janeiro. One belonged to the aberrant *Prisidiidae* (*Pathocerus wagneri*); the other the *Tetraphaleridae* (*Pathocerus wagneri*) belonged to the Cupesidae, and was remarkable for the form of its head. He also exhibited a male and a female of the curious Scarabæid, *Glyphodera sterquilinus*, Westw., from North Argentine.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited a glove burnt by discharge of formic acid in the nests of *Formica rufa*.—Prof. Poulton said that the discharges collected in tubes fluctuated greatly in strength, the strongest yielding a proportion of 60 to 70 per cent. of anhydrous acid. The discharge of *Dianurana vinula* showed a strength of about 45 per cent.—Mr. W. Schaus communicated 'A Revision of the American Notodontidae,'—and Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe read a paper on 'Cases of Protective Resemblance, Mimicry, &c., in British Coleoptera.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 19.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. H. Helm-Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory, U.S., on 'The Eclipse Cyclone, the Diurnal Cyclones, and the Cyclones and Anti-Cyclones of Temperate Latitudes,' was read by the Secretary. The author has discussed the meteorological observations made along the path of the total solar eclipse in the United States on May 28th, 1900, and also those made during three previous eclipses. He finds that a cyclone follows in the wake of the eclipse (though the changes are very minute and feeble), the fall of temperature developing a cold-air cyclone in an astonishingly short time, with all the peculiar circulation of winds and distribution of pressure which constitute such a cyclone.—A paper by Mr. F. Napier Denison, of Victoria, British Columbia, on 'The Seismograph as a Sensitive Barometer,' was also read by the Secretary. A Milne seismograph was installed in 1898 at the Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., and the author has since that time compared its movements with the changes of atmospheric pressure recorded by his "aerograph." He finds that when the barometric pressure is high

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over the Pacific slope from British Columbia southward to California, while off the Pacific coast the barometer is comparatively low, the horizontal pendulum of the seismograph tends to move towards the eastward. This movement appears to be due to a distortion of the earth's surface, caused by the heavier air over the Pacific slope depressing the underlying land surface below its normal position; while, on the other hand, the comparatively light air over the adjacent ocean tends to allow the sea and earth beneath to rise above its normal level. It has been found that when an extensive storm area is approaching from the westward, and often eighteen to twenty-four hours before the local barometer begins to fall, the pendulum of the seismograph swings steadily to the eastward (completely masking any diurnal fluctuations that might have existed) as the storm area approaches, and in the event of its being followed by an important high area, the pendulum will begin to swing towards the westward before it is possible to ascertain this area's position on the current weather charts.—This meeting closed the session.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 11.—Dr. A. C. Haddon, President, in the chair.—Canon Hewitt and Mr. W. W. D. Webster were elected Fellows.—Mr. R. Morton Middleton exhibited, on behalf of the South American Missionary Society, a series of implements and other objects, including swan-gullet necklaces, whalebone snares, feather-work, &c., from the Yahgans of Tierra del Fuego.—Mrs. Burleigh, who spent some fifteen years among the Yahgans, gave a number of additional data in regard to them.—The exhibit was discussed by Dr. Garson, Mr. Balfour, and the President.—Mr. G. Coffey read a paper on 'Irish Copper Celts,' which was discussed by Dr. Gladstone, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Myres, Mr. Balfour, and the President.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 13.—Dr. Hobson, President, in the chair.—After the ballot had been taken the President announced that the following had been elected Foreign Members: Messrs. Ulisse Dini, Georg Cantor, and David Hilbert.—Mr. A. W. Conway was elected an Ordinary Member.—The following communications were made: 'The Theory of Cauchy's Principal Values, II,' by Mr. G. H. Hardy; 'On the General Form of Three Rational Cubes whose Sum is a Cube,' by Prof. Steggall;—and 'Invariants of Curves on the same Surface, in the Neighbourhood of a Common Tangent Line,' by Mr. T. Stuart.—Short impromptu communications were made by Dr. Macaulay and Lieut.-Col. Cunningham.

PHYSICAL.—June 14.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'Herr Jahn's Measurements of the Electromotive Force of Concentration Cells' was read by Dr. Lehfeldt.—A paper on 'The Mechanism of Radiation' was read by Mr. J. H. Jeans.—The Chairman exhibited some specimens of Jena glass.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Geographical, 8.—The Belgian Antarctic Expedition, M. Henri Arctowski.

TUES. College of Physicians, 5.—'Certain Mental States associated with Visceral Disease in the Sane,' Lecture I, Dr. H. Head. (Goulstonian Lecture.)

THURS. Hellenic, 5.—Annual Meeting.

—College of Physicians, 5.—'Certain Mental States associated with Visceral Disease in the Sane,' Lecture II, Dr. H. Head. (Goulstonian Lecture.)

FRI. Physical, 5.—The Effect of a High-Frequency Oscillatory Field on Electrical Resistance, Mr. S. A. F. White; 'The Spectrum of Cyanogen,' Mr. E. C. Baly and Dr. H. W. Syers.

Science Gossip.

THE first volume of the 'Victoria History of Norfolk' is now in the binders' hands. Mr. Horace B. Woodward writes on geology, Mr. R. Lydekker on palaeontology, Mr. Geldart with several coadjutors on botany, Mr. Garstang on marine zoology, Mr. B. Woodward on molluscs, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Edwards on insects, Mr. Stebbing on crustaceans, Mr. Lowe on fishes, and Mr. Southwell on reptiles, birds, and mammals. In addition to natural history, this first volume of the six assigned to Norfolk will contain special sections by Mr. George Clinch on early man, by Mr. Haverfield on Roman remains, and by Mr. Reginald Smith on Anglo-Saxon remains.

THE Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have undertaken the publication of the first part of the 'Index Animalium,' to the preparation of which Mr. C. Davies Sherborn has devoted so many years. The object of the 'Index' is to provide zoologists with a complete

list of all generic and specific names given by authors to animals both recent and fossil since January 1st, 1758, the date of the tenth edition of Linnaeus's 'Systema Naturae.' With each name will be given an exact date and a reference intelligible to the layman as well as to the specialist. The British Association appointed a special committee to watch over the inception and progress of the work, the preparation of which was undertaken in 1890. Financial support has been given by the British Association, the Royal Society, and the Zoological Society, while the authorities of the British Museum have afforded continual assistance. The work will, it is hoped, supersede Agassiz and Scudder, and be absolutely indispensable to zoologists of all countries. The portion already completed and in the press covers the period from 1758 to 1800, and consists of 61,600 entries.

FREE harvest weather forecasts are to be issued by the Meteorological Office this year. They will be prepared at 3.30 p.m. daily, and refer to the twenty-four hours from the midnight following. The only charge to be made is the actual cost of the telegram, which may be paid in advance for any period. Here is a fair offer, at any rate, of a practical kind, and it will be interesting to find out how far our farmer will avail himself of it. He is usually strong in his own wisdom, and consequently behind his French and American rivals, who are more ready to profit by science.

PROF. SCHWEINFURTH'S expedition to French North Africa has been most successful from a botanical point of view, and he has now returned to Berlin, where his large collection of specimens awaits classification.

FINE ARTS

THE EXPOSITION DE L'ENFANCE.

THE peculiarly miscellaneous collection of articles officially known as the "Exposition de l'Enfance à travers les Ages" at the Petit Palais in the Champs Elysées, Paris, is undeniably interesting and instructive. There is here something for all tastes—pictures, toys of all ages and nationalities, relics, and the most modern inventions for rendering a baby's early days a little more agreeable to itself and less of a nuisance to its parents. It is difficult to feel an overpowering interest in the shoes which were once worn by Mgr. le Duc de Bordeaux, or in the toys which once belonged to the "King of Rome," to say nothing of the tiny breeches and jacket, now greatly faded, which were worn by another imperial prince. The cheap monthly illustrated magazines have so vulgarized the subject of eminent persons at various periods of their lives that one approaches it with much diffidence. There are, however, at this exhibition of child-life many interesting portraits of past and present celebrities in the days of their early life. We have, for instance, M. Paul Deschanel at the age of four and seven years; M. Casimir Périer, former President of the Republic, at three and eight; and Madame Sarah Bernhardt at nine. The most important of such early portraits, however, is a pastel drawing of Paul and Alfred de Musset, from the Musée Carnavalet, the work of Dufaut, and dated 1815, a charming picture of two handsome children. Of another distinguished French author—distinguished, that is, in his day and generation, but now almost forgotten—Ernest Feydeau, there is a vigorous pencil sketch at the age of twelve by Gavarni, dated November, 1832. Another pencil sketch represents two children of Victor Hugo. The early portraits of other literary celebrities include a pastel-like drawing of our good friend M. Jules Claretie at twelve years of age, in a blue coat and holding a whip, by Baudru, dated 1849; of M. Ludovic

Halévy at the age of six, by Pauline de Ligny, 1860; and of Alexandre Dumas at twelve—the last, by the way, is a photograph.

Passing from this section—which is interesting rather than artistic—of the exhibition, one is soon among pictures which are essentially works of art. Modern French artists overshadow, as might be expected, those of all other schools. Some of the pictures are old friends whose acquaintance one is delighted to renew, as, for instance, the finished study of a shoe-black, *Cirque des Bottes*, which Bastien-Lepage painted during his last visit to London in 1882: a red-coated, dreamy-faced boy, leaning against a post, placed in a scene so realistic that one almost involuntarily looks for a place of safety from the crowded traffic. M. Carolus Duran is represented by a canvas containing portraits of the two young Murats (1897), which will doubtless rank as one of his most successful representations of child-life. The same artist sends portraits of his two sons Charles and Paul, and his daughter Sabine at the age of three and a half, painted in 1878, and the earlier one of his daughter Marie Anne, painted in 1874, which are admirable family portraits rather than striking examples of this dexterous artist's work. The number of portraits of artists' children exhibited is, in fact, remarkable, for, in addition to the above-mentioned works of Carolus Duran, we have M. Guillaume Dubufe's portrait of his daughter Juliette (1883), and the "well-stocked" family piece of—and by—M. Besnard. Fritz Taulow is represented by a charming pastel of a new-born baby asleep; M. Chaplin by a child of eighteen months asleep, now the property of the artist's widow, and dated 1865; J. P. Laurens by an excellent portrait of his son Pierre at the age of four; François Flameng by a portrait of his son dressed in black velvet, in a landscape; whilst the unconventional picture by M. Aimé Morot of his *filleule* holding a cat is executed with a vigour and a freshness of tone worthy of this successful pupil of Cabanel.

Among the exhibits of artists who flourished during the period of the Second Empire and in the earlier years of the Third Republic François Bonvin takes a leading place in this *Exposition de l'Enfance*. He is represented by three works, notably by *L'École des Sœurs*, which was at the Salon of 1851, and was one of his earliest successes; this belongs to M. Bodinier; whilst the pendant work *L'École des Frères*, which is nearly a quarter of a century later in date (1873), is an even yet more characteristic example of Bonvin's subdued Dutch-like representations of quiet life; and in this work the ex-policeman and ex-caretaker of the Halles fully maintains his right to be regarded as one of the great nineteenth-century artists of France. Adolphe Yvon, whose battle-scenes, once famous, have long since fallen out of fashion, is represented by a work which shows that, if he could have completely severed himself from the mannerisms and limitations of his master Delaroche, he would have attained to genuine greatness in his profession: the subject of this picture is *Le Gouter offert par le Prince Impérial aux Pupilles de la Garde*. M. Edouard Sain is one of the most popular of French painters of child-life, more particularly of street-life incidents, and he exhibits here one of his best works, *La Ronde de Ramoneurs*, which dates from about the year 1850, when the artist himself was only about twenty years of age. M. Louis Deschamps is also well represented in his *Enfant au Clou*. If the votes of all the visitors to the show were taken, probably the two most popular pictures would be *L'Asile* and *L'École Bretonne* of M. Geoffroy, "le peintre assermenté des mioches." Both are large canvases, each containing nearly twenty figures, and surely child-life in school and out of it has never been more happily or naïvely pictured, with the absolute awe of the saintly schoolmistress in

one case, in the other the absolute trust in the mother. It is impossible even to name all the most striking pictures of childhood here brought together, but of those which, in addition to pictures already referred to, stand out conspicuously, mention may be made of *Le Goulier*, by Munkacsy; *Une Jeune Mère*, by Jules Breton, 1873; a young girl in a straw hat, by J. Blanche; *Giotto et Cimabue*, by Ribot; and a family piece of the children of M. Gustave Dreyfus, by Bonnat. Interesting also in their respective ways are the sketches by "Mars," the series of caricatures by Gavarni of *enfants terribles*, the water-colours by De Bucourt, and the series of engravings by Stella illustrating the sports and pastimes of children during the first half of the seventeenth century.

As regards pictures of childhood and child-life by the old masters, the exhibition is poor. Perhaps I ought rather to say that the effect of the few good and indisputably genuine things is spoilt by the many doubtful ones. Doubtless there were insuperable difficulties about borrowing some of the fine Greuzes in the Louvre and in private collections, and so a great master among French artists of young life is inadequately represented. There is, nevertheless, a lovely head from the Collection Heugel, and also an ambitious work attributed to the same master, *L'Heureuse Famille*. There is a good example of Drouais in the portraits of Pierre and Henri de Montesquieu, signed, and dated 1771; a portrait of Louis XIV. at the age of four and a half years by Mignard, dated 1645; one of Alexandrine Emilie Brongniart, Baronne Pichon (1782-1847), by Madame Vigée le Brun; and the artist herself when a child is represented by a crayon sketch drawn by her father. Another picture represents Madame de Tourzel and Louis XVII. when a child, by Danloux; and Fragonard is visible in a picture entitled *Jesus d'Enfants*, the property of M. Chappey. The Boucher portrait of Mlle. d'Étioles (a daughter of Madame de Pompadour who died very young), feeding a bird, was recently purchased for 80,000fr. Mention may also be made here of a fine family piece by Philippe de Champagne, of seven children; of a wash drawing of two children as bacchanals by J. B. Huet, one dated 1790, and the other "l'an IV"; and also of a scholar by Franz Hals from the Edwards Collection. The early English school is represented by several examples, not all of which are genuine. Of the two Lawrences, one with the title of *The Red Boy* is a small version, apparently painted within the last few years, of the well-known Master Lambton; a crayon sketch by Lawrence of a young girl's head is remarkably fine. M. Sedelmeyer lends from his extensive galleries a Reynolds portrait of a young girl in a landscape, in red dress and blue petticoat, carrying a basket of flowers on the left arm and holding a bunch of flowers in her right hand; an early example of Romney, a portrait of a young girl in white dress with pink sash, holding a basket of flowers; a portrait of a young girl by Beechey; and a good example by Reinagle of a young man holding a dog. The costume of the portrait of a young girl, attributed to Sir Joshua and exhibited by Madame Édouard André, is clearly against the authenticity of the picture. W. ROBERTS.

THE SALONS OF 1901.

IV.

I do not know if collaboration by savants and philosophers, physicians, physiologists, and psychologists, will ever result in a definite and complete theory of aesthetics. I venture to say that I hardly expect it. Certainly one ought to be grateful to those who study conscientiously (like M. Lucien Arreat, for instance) the Psychologie du Peintre or (like M. T. Ribot) the Imagination Créatrice; but the art of making masterpieces and the mystery of sympathy and

emotion contained for each of us in a work of art will always remain outside and above every definition and every precise recipe. The edifices of scientific determinism are in themselves works of art, and their merit and beauty vary according to the ingenuity and range of spirit in the men that made them. When we know exactly all the "laws" of production of works of art, ignorant persons who are content to feel will still retain the conviction that a work of art is the manifestation at a certain epoch, in an environment and in a special language, of a will, an emotion, a love—and these are the things that matter above all to our poor humanity.

But this "humanity"—when one marks it at the Salons and attempts to discover its preferences—appears to be still very little at home in the special language of forms and colours. Several times I have promenaded the Salon with the intention of observing the public more than the pictures, and I have always ascertained that a general and continuous impression was made not by the works of remarkable specific quality, but by those which had an amusing or pathetic subject—those which resemble illustrations of miscellaneous events, novels, or pamphlets. From this point of view, among an excessive number of possible examples, I will only mention at the Société Nationale the *Christ à la Colonne* (73) of M. Jean Béraud, and at the Société des Artistes Français *Le Singe deson Éminence* (330), by M. François Brunery. Round the figure of Christ, in which his conception is at once insipid and sentimental, realistic and declamatory (somewhat after the style of certain illuminators among the Spanish Jesuits), M. Béraud has grouped not the soldiers of tradition, but Freemasons, politicians, Radicals, and Socialists of the present day. This is enough to secure a crowd of gazers. Otherwise the picture will not give anybody a sensation of well-meaning art; still less will it lead to a better knowledge or love of the Son of Man. How can one persuade this crowd of the superiority, at once from the human and the artistic point of view, of the "Good Samaritan" or the "Carpenter's Family" of Rembrandt?

But "Le Singe de son Éminence" is a still greater success. To reach the picture you must join the *queue* in good time, the spectators are so crowded before it. After a long wait, here is the sight offered. In the dining-room of a rococo palace cardinals, archbishops, and canons are gesticulating with extraordinary animation round a table sumptuously appointed. It is difficult at first to guess the cause of this pantomime of agitation and disorder. One of them appears to be threatening with a fork an invisible enemy; the others are laughing or, according to their rank in the hierarchy, trying to control their laughter. What is going on? Follow the direction of their glances and you will discover in the chandelier a small monkey, which has taken refuge there after snatching the wig of one of the cardinals—that one who, with outstretched arm brandishing a fork, threatens the offender. You then retire in rather a bad temper, and your place is soon taken by eager and amused spectators. How can one explain to them that art is not a futile amusement—that this painted twaddle is egregiously poor?

The beginning and the end of all artistic education properly conducted should be to make the humblest feel the connexion between art and life; to bring nearer the masterpieces devoted to common experience; to show that the masters went to the fount of nature, whence we can all draw, to get that which sustains and edifies men after the lapse of centuries. On these lines, in the infinite variety of works and inexhaustible complexity of impressions, a natural hierarchy might be established, at once moral and plastic, by virtue of which the gestures which are the least "anecdotic" and the most essential and possess the greatest human significance would be recognized as the most

beautiful. Works will touch us more poignantly the less they are made to astonish us, the more they offer themselves, as it were, to prolong, to exalt, to take part with the deep laws and emotions of life, of our life. Every man, however small he be, can thus be led to commune in some sort with masterpieces, to feel their effectual power to soothe, to console, to do good. Rembrandt above all painters lends himself admirably to these demonstrations before a popular audience. The explanation of his masterpieces is the best initiation into the understanding of art.

As one cannot seriously and methodically enter on this course of education, one must be resigned to the sight of the crowd—and how many "distinguished" persons are in that crowd!—one must oscillate between the academic insipidities which are its idea of supreme beauty and the literary and anecdotic painting which provides its amusement; and the natural consequence is that one must also resign oneself to see art lose more and more of its educational and social value and its human significance.

Among the sculptors the crisis is more acute than ever. They have been told for so long that they are makers of gods that they have resigned themselves to seeing life pass them by, confined by their greatness to the icy strand of abstraction and convention. And although they have recovered (thanks to Barye, to Rude and Carpeaux), at least in theory, all their liberty, it is but too clear, after a promenade in the sculpture hall amongst the crowd of statues which strain themselves to discover "interesting" gestures (when they do not repeat gestures which were other people's successes), that they are oppressed by an un-easiness which they cannot surmount.

In the search after expressive gesture several sculptors have bethought themselves that modern life—above all, the working life which is to be seen in the yards, the factories, and the mines—might supply them with profitable matter. And as in other ways the engrossing subjects of economic life and the great problems of sociology bring the doings and gestures of workers repeatedly before the attention in public discussions, it is not surprising to see this class admitted to the studios of the sculptors as well as those of the painters. In his years of apprenticeship, when he was still making his way, and was painfully hesitating between the memories of his father's farm and the calls of the traditional art he learnt with Delaroche, Jean François Millet said one day, "Je voudrais peindre des moissonneurs qui ont de belles attitudes." Do not these beautiful attitudes also belong to the domain of sculpture? And are there not those of the smiths who beat the iron, of the miners who dig, of the men who unload the boats and stretch their muscles under heavy burdens? Unfortunately most of those who have tried to express these things in marble or bronze have had their eyes full of those "gestures of gods and heroes" which academic sculpture for the greater part of the nineteenth century made into a repertory of current expressions, and it may be said that up to M. Constantin Meunier's time statuary had not attacked frankly the glorification of labour. When he has accomplished the great movement to which I have noted fragmentary contributions for several years at the Salons, and of which his present example is a new bas-relief, *Dans la Mine* (S.N. 102), M. Constantin Meunier will have signed the most characteristic work from this point of view, and the most novel of modern sculpture.

He has already many imitators, and I could—if I did not forbid myself here to go through the catalogue—mention a great number of works inspired by his spirit. I will only say that for the most part they do not venture to strip off the old man (the old academic man), and the lack of forcible expression in their

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work is almost always to be put down to the conventional ideal which a long tradition of falsification presses heavily upon them.

I must, however, make an exception in order to mention specially the group of M. Roger-Bloche, *Le Froid* (A.F. 3516). It is an entirely conscientious and sincere performance. Two poor people, a man and a woman, miserably clad in stuffs which form an ill protection for their thin, shivering bodies, press close to each other. It would be easy with such a theme to fall into declamation or sentimentality, but the danger is here avoided by honesty, simplicity, and seriousness. The group certainly does not pretend to be monumental or lyric; it does not aspire to usurp the place in lordly or royal parks of those comfortable mythological allegories of winter which seem composed less to remind us that cold is terrible to many living creatures than to invite us to warm ourselves. But it is truly cut from the mould of full humanity, and in its truth of gesture, its signs of delicate and accurate modelling, its poignant and yet simple composition, one recognizes a real sculptor.

Not to acquiesce in the loss of every connexion between our life and our statuary, sculptors must perforce resign themselves to modern dress. Diderot was already eloquently demonstrating in 1767 that nothing was more contrary to the laws of plastic art than the fashions of his time. "What could be more barbarous," he wrote, "more mean, in worse taste, than our French garb? Tell me what good can be done by introducing in a composition dummies bedizened like that. How small and mean we are!" And yet we had not then got further than small-clothes and silk stockings. What would he have said to the funereal black trousers—that double stiff sheath, that case which imprisons the living form—and to the frock coat of Monsieur Joseph Prudhomme, and the sombre pot-hat? No one indeed will maintain that they are as good as the old draperies. But all the same, we must fall in with our own times, and, when we have to treat a modern subject, attack it courageously as it is. In this light two really interesting works at the Salon are notable. One, by M. de Bovier, which is to appear in the Faubourg St. Antoine, is the statue of *Baudin* (A.F. 3030); the other, destined for the School of Engineers at Mons, is the portrait of the two engineers *MM. Deville et Guibal*, by M. L. H. Deville (S.N. 41). Nothing has been sacrificed to convention, and the result has repaid the artists for their loyal efforts. On the contrary, M. de Saint-Marceaux, having to make the statue of *Président Félix Faure* for his tomb (S.N. 125), has been afraid of the correct, rigid, and easily ridiculous form of the official black dress, and has introduced a *motif* of Russian and French flags, which make a convenient supply of draperies to fill up and ennoble the composition. The whole effect is, however, poor enough and very cold. He has been better inspired in the monument of *Alphonse Daudet* (S.N. 124), whom he has represented, when he was already in ill health, sitting on a rock with his legs covered by a wrapper. It is another means to avoid the difficult problem of modern trousers!

As for M. Rodin, he has decided that the monument to *Victor Hugo* (S.N. 122) was the occasion, if ever, to be lyrical. He has then frankly rejected all costume, and, representing the old poet in the heroic nudity of gods or of antique rivers, he has set him down by the shore of the sea, listening to the voices, now tragic, now plaintive, which have had their secrets immortalized in his song. Leaning against a rock, listening with his left hand to his ear, he extends his right in a great sweep, truly epic, of refusal. And although the thing is but roughly outlined, it is so spirited in its execution, so powerful in its modelling, that every work by the side of it appears prosaic and small.

ANDRÉ MICHEL.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & Woods sold on the 15th inst. the following pictures: S. Ruysdael, The Castle of Egmont, 367*l.* D. Teniers, Boors Drinking and Singing, 14*l.* Zorgh, Interior of a Kitchen, 110*l.* Sir A. More, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with white cap, 105*l.* Holbein, Martin Luther, in brown and black dress, 262*l.* Pordenone, The Infant Virgin's First Admission to the Temple (a set of five paintings for a screen), 126*l.* J. Russell, George, Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Kentish Bowmen, 719*l.* Sir W. Beechey, Portrait of a Lady, in white muslin dress, with large straw hat, 1,732*l.* W. Van de Velde, A Sea-Piece, with a lugger and other boats, 199*l.*; A Coast Scene, with shipping in a calm, 115*l.* Murillo, The Magdalen, in a cavern kneeling in prayer, 546*l.* N. Lancret, A Forest Glade, 194*l.* G. Morland, Portrait of the Artist, standing, 157*l.* A. Vestier, Madame de Lamballe, in pink dress, 120*l.* F. Zuccheri, Head of a Young Girl, 110*l.* R. Wilson, A River Scene, with ruined castle, 257*l.* Attributed to Wolgemut, Adam and Eve; Abraham entertaining the Angels; The Baptism of Christ; and Christ accused in the Temple (set of four), 183*l.* Sir P. Lely, Portrait of a Lady, in grey dress, 178*l.* Sir H. Raeburn, James Edgar, Esq., of Auchingrammont, 367*l.*; Portrait of a Gentleman, in dark dress, with fur, 162*l.* Attributed to Sir H. Raeburn, The Children of John Bonar, 273*l.* Sir A. Van Dyck, Jupiter and Antiope, 892*l.* J. Van Goyen, A Frozen River Scene, 210*l.* Francesco Francia, St. Rock, 493*l.* Van Haacken, A Party at a Repast before a Woodland Inn, 126*l.*

FINE-ART GLOSSY.

An exhibition will be opened at the Holland Fine-Art Gallery, Bond Street, next Wednesday, of the original drawings made by leading artists of Europe and America for the new illustrated Bible shortly to be published by the *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch*. Amongst other artists represented will be Mr. E. A. Abbey, Sir L. Alma Tadema, Burne-Jones, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Frank Dicksee, Mr. J. M. Swan, Mr. Briton Rivière, M. J. L. Gérôme, M. Benjamin-Constant, M. J. Israëls, M. Jean Paul Laurens, Puvis de Chavannes, M. J. J. Tissot, Prof. Max Liebermann, and Signor F. P. Michetti.

MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS stated in the House of Commons on Monday last that at the end of the present year that portion of the Charing Cross barracks which adjoins the National Gallery will be pulled down, and that, as regards the south-western angle of the Gallery, the space between it and the nearest building will, when the works now in hand are finished, be 40 ft.; at the north-west corner 35 ft. will be between the Gallery and a stable. Nearly forty years ago we called attention to the risks the Gallery was exposed to. In the first place, the late Keeper, Mr. Wormum, and his family, with servants *en suite*, actually lived on the ground floor, west of Wilkins's building, with the national collection of pictures overhead; also a house, in domestic and trade occupation, touched the Gallery; and barracks immediately in contact with such a building did not, as regards fire, ensure the safety of the pictures.

MR. BATSFORD is on the eve of publishing a work by Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., on 'Early Renaissance Architecture in England.' It will be an historical and descriptive account of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean periods, and entirely different from the author's previous large and well-known work, both as regards text and illustrations.

ON Monday next Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell a very large proportion of the numerous collection of old samplers and tapestry embroideries which were lately ex-

hibited in the Fine-Art Society's Rooms, New Bond Street. This collection supplied the bulk of the materials on which Mr. Marcus B. Huish founded his interesting work on 'Samplers and Tapestry Embroideries.'

THE remarkable group of statuary 'Le Froid,' by M. Roger-Bloche, which we notice this week in our account of the Salons, has been bought by the State, as has M. Lucien Simon's 'Procession,' which we have already praised.

THE Italian Senator Baracco, one of the most influential citizens of Rome, has offered his well-known collection of ancient sculptures as a gift to the city. The most important parts of this collection have been described by the German archaeologist Wolfgang Helbig. The giver's only condition is that the city will grant a free site, in which case he engages to build a museum at his own cost. It is reported that a site will probably be granted on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

THE Athenian 'Εθνική Αγωγή publishes a statistical account of the visitors to the Olympia Museum in the years 1888-1900, derived from the lists kept by the director of the museum. It is interesting to note that out of 9,725 foreign visitors to the museum, more than half, or nearly 5,000, were English and American. The Germans take the third place with 1,524, and the French come fourth with 1,444. The number of native visitors during the thirteen years was 31,711.

THE Place Malesherbes, Paris, should be rechristened Place Dumas. It has already a statue of Dumas *père*, and it will have two other Dumas statues shortly. One of these represents Alexandre Dumas *filis*, the work of the distinguished sculptor M. de Saint-Marceaux; and the other is a statue of General Dumas, of the author of 'Denise' is represented standing with head bared and sword uplifted in the act of leading his soldiers in battle. *A propos* of statues, it may be mentioned that a white marble bust, by Eugène Sollier, of the architect Robert de Cotte has just been placed in the grand vestibule of the Bibliothèque Nationale. It was De Cotte who transformed the Hôtel Mazarin—or, as it was at the time, the Hôtel de Nevers—into the Royal Library.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Opera: 'Otello,' 'Aida,' 'Faust.' ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Purcell's 'Fairy Queen.' ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Recitals of Mr. Harold Bauer, Madame Carreño, and M. Paderewski.

VERDI'S 'Otello' was performed at Covent Garden on Saturday evening, with Signor Tamagno in the title rôle. This opera was written when the composer had considerably passed the age of three score and ten, and one cannot be otherwise than struck with the life, energy, and dramatic spirit which pervade the work. It has the freshness almost of youth, rather than the ripeness of old age. Much as one may admire it for the qualities mentioned, there is often more show than substance. The music carries one away for the moment, but if it be examined in cold blood much of it will be found to lack sinew. Therein lies the great difference between Verdi and his contemporary Wagner. They both possessed dramatic gifts, both devoted well-nigh their whole life to the stage, and both understood how to write effectively for it. The German master, however, put more work into his music: it can be enjoyed at the theatre, but it can also be studied at home; and the more it is examined the greater does it become and the

more is it appreciated when heard. The same cannot be said of Verdi's. Though genuine enough, strong, and often inspired, neither 'Aida,' the best of all his operas, nor 'Otello,' with all its intense passion, will bear such close study. It is this intensifying of emotion by strong intellectual means which makes Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner so wonderful, and which will render their art-work lasting. As regards the performance of 'Otello,' Signor Tamagno was the centre of attraction. His impersonation of the jealous Moor is powerful in the extreme; there is realism, tempered, however, by wise restraint; he is strong of lung, yet his singing is not coarse; he has a fine voice and knows how to use it. Madame Emma Eames was the Desdemona; she sang extremely well, but the part does not give much opportunity for histrionic display. Signor Scotti was really excellent as Iago.

On Tuesday 'Aida' was performed. Madame Emma Eames in the title rôle achieved great and legitimate success; she sang well and acted with unusual fervour. Signor Tamagno was the Radames. He created a great impression by his ringing high notes, but in some quiet *cantabile* passages his intonation was faulty. The rôle, indeed, does not suit him nearly so well as that of Otello. Miss Marie Brema ably impersonated the proud, vindictive Amneris. M. Plançon was dignified as Ramfis, and Signor Scotti made the most of the part of Amonasro.

On Wednesday evening 'Faust' was given. Madame Melba was the Marguerite. Her singing was exquisite, but her acting, though more vivacious than usual, was still far from convincing. Mr. Coates as Faust sang well; his voice, however, sounded weak. The house was crowded. All three operas were ably conducted by Signor Mancinelli.

The recent discovery of the full score of Purcell's 'Fairy Queen' gave exceptional interest to the performance of a liberal selection from the work which was given in concert form at St. George's Hall last Saturday under the direction of Mr. J. S. Shedlock. 'The Fairy Queen,' as our readers know, is a barbarous adaptation of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' such as the degraded taste of the seventeenth century demanded. Shakspeare's exquisite comedy was disfigured by absurd additions, such as dances of monkeys and of "green men," and a Chinese entertainment was introduced into the last act *à propos* of nothing at all. This last feature was probably written to please Queen Mary, who was an ardent collector of china. It takes place, according to the stage directions, in "a transparent prospect of a Chinese garden, the Architecture, the Trees, the Plants, the Fruit, the Birds, the Beasts quite different to what we have in this part of the world." Unfortunately, a great deal of Purcell's music was written for these monstrous interpolations, and as a matter of fact in no single instance was he called upon to set Shakspeare's words to music.

There is no chance, therefore, of our ever hearing the 'Fairy Queen' music in connexion with a modern revival of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and a performance such as that given by Mr. Shedlock becomes doubly valuable. As to the

beauty of Purcell's music there cannot be two opinions. It is throughout in his freshest and most melodious manner, and many of the numbers have an imaginative beauty of no common order. Some of the very best things in the 'Fairy Queen' were entirely unknown until Mr. Shedlock discovered the full score at the Royal Academy of Music the other day. One of these, the beautiful song "See, even Night herself is here," which is sung to soothe the slumbers of Titania, has a further claim to attention as being the earliest known instance of the employment of muted violins. It has generally been supposed that Handel was the inventor of this device, on the strength of the beautiful song "Here, amid the shady woods," in 'Alexander Balus,' in which it is used with enchanting effect. Another number not previously known to musicians is the striking baritone air "Hush, no more," which occurs in the same scene; and several of the dance movements, which are among the most attractive features of the work, are new also. The performance, though not without certain slips and weaknesses, was quite good enough to bring the many beauties of the work into relief. Mr. Shedlock undertook the duties of conductor, also sharing with Madame Elodie Dolmetsch the task of accompanying the various solo numbers upon the harpsichord. A small but efficient band of strings, hautboys, and trumpets was led by Mr. Sigmund Beel; and the solos were sung by Miss Evangeline Florence (whose pretty voice and crisp, clear-cut method are admirably suited to music of this kind), Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, and Mr. John Strafford. Mr. Edgar Jacques supplied explanatory comments during the progress of the performance.

Mr. Harold Bauer gave a third piano-forte recital last Thursday week, in the evening, at St. James's Hall. The programme differed considerably from the ordinary recital programme to which we are accustomed, both as to its order and contents. As on a previous occasion, there was a genuine Clavier Fugue by Bach ('Wohl. Cl.', Part 1, No. 5). There was also an interesting 'Prélude, Chorale, and Fugue,' by César Franck, which, in spite of its title, recalling the past, is essentially modern in style. We doubt whether it was an actual novelty; anyhow, it is little known here. A Theme and Variations in B minor, by Schubert, proved to be a clever and effective transcription of the composer's Pianoforte Duet, Op. 84, and it certainly ought to have been announced as such. Mr. Bauer's rendering of the Adagio of Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 1, was cold, but the Allegretto was interpreted with fitting *tempo* and tone colour, and the Presto in poetical and impassioned style. The reading of Schumann's 'Carneval' was characteristic—the outcome, in fact, of much thought and feeling. It was not a true Schumannesque reading; but, to say nothing of fast-fading tradition, pianists are not bound to imitate Madame Schumann in her conception of the music, however excellent it may have been; further, Mr. Bauer is too young to have heard her in her best days, if at all.

Madame Carreño's second recital took place at St. James's Hall on Monday after-

noon, and on this occasion she was in her best form. The programme opened with Chopin's Sonata in B minor, a work which nearly every pianist thinks it is his or her duty to play. Madame Carreño's reading of it, happily, was uncommonly interesting. By refined phrasing and other means, she almost persuaded us that the opening Allegro was worthy to be counted amongst Chopin's great inspirations. The Allegretto was beautifully played; nevertheless, we must confess that M. Pachmann's agile, gossamer-like fingers render it more effective. In the Largo there was poetry, and throughout, even in the softest passages, a rich, warm tone which prevented any feeling of affectation. The Presto was delivered in bold style, though not with all requisite charm and buoyancy. The opening movement of Beethoven's Sonata in E, Op. 109, lacked the necessary calm repose. In the Andante with variations, on the other hand, there was display of skill combined with marked tenderness. The performance of Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques' proved unequal, yet, on the whole, there was much to admire.

M. Paderewski pays few visits to London, but when he does come he draws a large crowd. We have heard so many great pianists of late that the first impulse is naturally to indulge in comparison. The Polish pianist, however, has a style of his own, and, moreover, his programme at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon contained scarcely any of the pieces which other players have recently been selecting. There was no B minor Chopin Sonata in it; but in its place the rarely heard Schumann Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11, and this was interpreted with great earnestness and refinement, especially the two middle movements, which, after all, are the most satisfactory sections of the interesting work. M. Paderewski performed Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata skilfully, and throughout in the right spirit. And yet we should have liked more breadth and grandeur in the opening movement, while in the short Adagio exaggeration slightly weakened the pure sentiment of the music. The Presto forming the *coda* of the Rondo was rendered with the utmost clearness. The cleanly played glissando octaves were most successful; only, indeed, when they are thus executed can this *coda* be taken at its proper pace. In a Chopin selection, including the fine Ballade in A minor and three Études from Op. 10, of which No. 7, magnificently played, was encored, M. Paderewski roused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, which only calmed down after he had granted three encores.

Musical Gossip.

THE handsome new concert hall of the Royal College of Music was inaugurated last Thursday week. It is capable of holding nine hundred persons, while the platform accommodates a band and chorus of over two hundred. A fine organ, built by Messrs. J. W. Walker & Sons, has been presented by the Principal, Sir Hubert Parry, who for the opening ceremony conducted his setting of a dignified 'Ode to Music' written by Mr. Arthur C. Benson. Pièces d'occasion are seldom of great interest, but this latest composition of Sir Hubert is remarkable for its freshness, dignity, and

unobtrusive skill. Gibbons's grand anthem 'Hosanna to the Son of David' was sung by the choir under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt. Dr. Stanford conducted the rest of the programme.

MR. HENRY J. WOOD conducted the Tschaikowsky concert at Queen's Hall last Tuesday afternoon. The principal work performed was the 'Pathetic' Symphony, and the programme also included the 'Casse-Noisette' Suite and the overture '1812.' In dealing with matter so familiar the Queen's Hall band and its conductor were as successful as ever, the rendering of the symphony showing the instrumentalists at their best. M. Ysaye played the solo in Tschaikowsky's Violin Concerto in D for the first time, and gave a flawless interpretation of the various movements, throwing much feeling and expression into his performance of the graceful 'canzonetta.' Mrs. Henry Wood sang in Russian with taste and vocal skill Tschaikowsky's 'A Legend,' 'War ich nicht ein Hahn,' and Kyma's air from the opera 'La Charmeuse.'

THE harp as a solo instrument is not one greatly to our taste, yet it is only fair to notice the concert given by Miss Kathleen Purcell at the Salle Erard. She played a pleasing Berceuse of Hasselman and movements by Corelli with skill and taste. She was assisted by various artists, notably by Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, who in some Moore melodies with harp accompaniment achieved well-deserved success.

MR. KUBELIK gave an extra concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. His programme commenced with Bach's Chaconne, and his rendering of that work is full of promise. As regards tone and technique there is nothing wanting; time will probably add the necessary repose and dignity. The remainder of the programme included music of more or less showy character.

A CONCERT will be given, under the management of Mr. Hugo Gorlitz, next Friday afternoon, for the benefit of Miss Kate Steel, for many years professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music. She has been ill for a long time, and is still unable to continue her work. The programme includes the names of many distinguished artists. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will accompany six songs of his own.

The Gold Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was to be presented on Thursday evening to Mr. Alfred Gilbert, who has gratuitously served the society in the capacity of musical director ever since its foundation, about half a century ago.

THE fund collected to purchase annuities for the two aged daughters of the late John L. Hatton, the well-known composer of songs and part-music, is about to be invested. The amount received is a little over 700/-, and any persons desirous of giving donations should intimate their intention to Dr. William H. Cummings, at the Guildhall School of Music, as soon as possible.

THE first of the two Queen Victoria Lectures at Trinity College, London, was delivered on Thursday afternoon by Prof. Frederick Niecks. His subject was 'The Ethical Aspects of Music.'

AT the Glasgow University Jubilee last week music was not forgotten. Sir Herbert Oakeley, Emeritus Professor of the University of Edinburgh, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, were honoured with the degree of LL.D.

MR. PADEREWSKI's opera 'Manru,' successfully produced at the Royal Opera-House, Dresden, on May 29th, has a libretto based on a typical Slavonic story, full of sorrow and passion, built up around the love of a peasant girl, Ulana, for the gipsy Manru. Setting her kin at defiance, she leaves home and lives with him in the woods. But a band of gipsies arrives on the

scene, and Manru is fascinated by the charms of Asa. Whereupon her lover Oros casts Manru over a precipice and Ulana throws herself into a lake. Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt, writing in the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* of June 14th, considers the treatment of the story, of which we have given only the briefest outline, lacking in dramatic strength and interest. He praises the composer's ability and diligence; he finds much that is fascinating and valuable scattered through the score, and yet he is not satisfied. The composer's style seems to him to halt between the new German and the old schools. On account of the weak libretto, Dr. Goldschmidt will not as yet decide as to the composer's powers as a writer for the stage.

AT a recent performance of Beethoven's 'Fidelio' at Munich, under the direction of Hofkapellmeister Zumpa, the 'Fidelio' Overture in E was restored to its place, and the great 'Leonora No. 3,' which had long been substituted for it at Munich productions, relegated to the close of the opera after the second act. The Overture in E has up to now been set aside on account of its supposed want of connexion, whether of thematic material or of style generally, with the contents of the opera; also on account of the sudden drop from the dramatic heights of the 'Leonora' Overture to the commonplace milieu of the first scene of the opera. Dr. Karl Pottgeser in the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* argues, however, and with much force, that an overture ought to prepare the spectators to give them the dramatic spirit of the work, and for that the 'Leonora' Overture is by far the more fitting. As to the sudden contrast mentioned above, the writer gives two notable instances of a similar kind from Wagner: in 'Die Meistersinger' festive popular strains are followed by hymn-singing in church, and after the intense dramatic 'Tristan' Vorspiel comes the simple sailor's song. Our writer prefers the 'Leonora' at the commencement; as a middle course, however, he approves of the usual custom, introduced by Otto Nicolai, of commencing with the Overture in E, and performing the 'Leonora' between the first and second acts. To play the latter as an epilogue he considers dramatically wrong.

We read in *Le Ménestrel* of June 16th that M. Weckerlin, chief librarian of the Paris Conservatoire, has now received the eight Chopin autographs bequeathed to that institution by the late Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild. They consist of the first 'Walse'—thus runs the title in Chopin's hand; five other waltzes, including the one with the dedication "A Mlle. Charlotte de Rothschild, hommage, Paris, 1842, F. Chopin" (the one published in 1847 as Op. 64, No. 2); a nocturne; and "une berceuse" consisting of four pages of manuscript. Is the last-named a hitherto unknown berceuse? If it be the one in D flat, Op. 57, it surely deserved the honour of the definite article. The late baroness was a favourite pupil of Chopin's. Besides the work mentioned above, he dedicated to her the great Ballade in F minor, Op. 52. Her legacy also included eight mandolines and *violes d'amour*.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Signorina Bice Pinto's Piano-Forte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Mr. Frank Haskoll's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Mr. Macfarren's Piano Concert, 5, St. James's Hall.
	Mr. Denis O'Sullivan's Song Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
WED.	Miss Lucy Fyell's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Miss Gertrude Peppercorn's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Madame Alice Esty's Concert, 3, Royal Institute of Painters.
	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Mr. Landon Ronald's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Mr. Herbert Fryer's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI.	Miss Kate Steel's Benevolent Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Mr. Landon Ronald's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

Drama

Japanese Plays and Playfellows. By Osman Edwards. (Heinemann.)—The scope of Mr. Edwards's aim and effort is illustrated in a sub-ironical passage at the opening of his preface. Stating that he lived for half a year in the country he depicts, he says, "I do not pretend to compete in the crowded field of Japanese sociology with those who have lived more than six months or less than six weeks in the country." In days of globe-trotting six months' residence in a country, preceded by a study of the language under native teachers and familiarity with the writings of previous historians and travellers, must be held, we suppose, to constitute a respectable equipment. Plays are dealt with incidentally, and playfellows are playmates rather than participants in the production of plays. We have an opening chapter entitled 'Behind the Scenes,' which means, however, the scenes of Japanese life rather than those of the Japanese theatre, and two chapters respectively on 'Religious Plays' and 'Popular Plays.' These, however, occupy but a section of a volume the remainder of which is taken up with traits and stories of Japanese life. Of the space devoted to dramatic subjects a portion is occupied with Japanese plays, or plays so styled, which have been given in England. Of these the only performances with a claim to serious consideration were those given for a couple of weeks or so at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, by the company from Tōkyō headed by Otojiro Kawakami and Madame Sada Yacco, and now being repeated elsewhere in London. The plays in which these artists appear are Japanese in story and in feeling, though, in consequence of the manner in which they have been arranged to suit European audiences, in Paris first, and subsequently in London, a correct impression of the Japanese drama is not conveyed. Concerning the two principal actors, who have made a favourable impression here, some interesting information is supplied. Kawakami holds an eminent position as author and actor among the members of the *sōshi* school, an institution having some points of resemblance to the Théâtre de l'Œuvre or the Théâtre Libre. Madame Sada Yacco was, until three years ago, a *geisha*, and was the first to brave the public opinion of her countrywomen by acting with masculine associates. A chapter on 'Vulgar Songs' follows those dealing with plays. These consist of the songs sung by singing-girls to the twanging of guitars, and are compared with the music-hall effusions of Mr. Albert Chevalier or Mlle. Yvette Guilbert. 'Taking the Waters' constitutes an animated description of life at Ikaō and less frequented health resorts. At these places the bonds of Japanese reserve are relaxed, and "no obstacle but the easily surmounted barrier of language hinders mutually delightful intercourse" between the native and the traveller with the requisite introduction. Some customs are a little perplexing to the European visitor, as when the domestic is asked at a family gathering to sit down and take a hand at cards. What most bewilders the average Briton is the total disregard for time, so that guests invited to breakfast would apparently fulfil all social responsibility by dropping in to afternoon tea, or not at all, as suited their inclination. We are giving Mr. Edwards's observations, without comment upon their novelty or exactitude. In subsequent chapters an account is furnished of the relations between the *musumé* and foreign visitors. With these we will deal no further than is involved in saying that the pictures of these that have been presented in plays in England and America are fantastic and impossible. For the *musumé* Mr. Edwards has much admiration. "She continues to summarize in her dainty little person much of her country's magic: its picturesqueness, its kindness, its politeness."

We have said nothing concerning the illustrations, which are printed in colours and may well form a special attraction in a book which is not calculated to appeal to serious students of Japan.

Cranford at Home: a Play for Ladies. Adapted from Mrs. Gaskell's favourite Novel. (Brimley Johnson.)—Three scenes taken from Mrs. Gaskell's novel form the first of a series of "Carpet Plays" edited by Lucian Oldershaw and intended for performance by ladies. For works of the class there is a demand in schools, and perhaps in society; and the present work, the characters in which consist of nine female characters and a dog (the last a *persona muta*, it is to be supposed), may meet a popular requirement. Very mild and lambent is the interest, but the characters and the conversation retain much of Mrs. Gaskell's delicate humour. Whatever in "Cranford" is dramatic, and whatever introduces the perturbing element of masculinity, is banished, and the interest lies wholly in the feminine humours of the quaint Cheshire village which, with a slight change of name, Mrs. Gaskell depicted. The work is suited for performance under the conditions laid down.

Grammatic Gossip.

MADAME RÉJANE, who during the previous week had been playing in Dublin, made on Monday her first appearance this season in London, at the Coronet Theatre, as Fanny Legrand in "Sapho," by MM. Daudet and Adolphe Belot. The original heroine of this piece, on its production at the Gymnase Dramatique, on December 18th, 1885, was Madame Jane Hadling; and it was not until November 12th, 1892, when at the Grand Theatre (formerly known as the Eden) the manager M. Porel, temporarily disappointed concerning an expected drama from M. Georges de Porto-Riche, revived "Sapho," that his wife, Madame Réjane-Porel, assumed a rôle henceforward to be associated with her. With the famous poet of Mitylene whom the French have taken to miscalling Sapho Fanny Legrand has no association beyond the fact that, having sat for a statue of her, she has been assigned her name. The subject of the play is what in Parisian slang is called *collage*, a relation unrecognized in law and not easily to be broken between two people of opposite sexes. Jean Gauzin, a student, first played by M. Damala, has contracted such a *liaison* with Sapho. He makes vain efforts to break it, and seeks vainly to escape his tempest by a retreat into the country and a *mariage de convenance*. He entangles himself but more hopelessly in the toils, and it is she who ultimately quits him to rejoin a former lover, the father of her child, who for her sake has committed forgery and undergone a term of imprisonment. Anything rather than attractive is the subject, and the one thing to be said in its favour is that it furnishes a part in which Madame Réjane shows the more serious aspects of her powers. Her presentation of allurement and passion was very fine. Madame Réjane has also been seen in "Ma Cousine" and "Madame Sans-Gêne."

THE performances by Mrs. Patrick Campbell of "Mariana" at the Royalty are suspended, and the theatre has been closed. Mrs. Campbell's reappearance will be in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

On Wednesday Sir Henry Irving appeared at the Lyceum as Dubosc and Lesurques in "The Lyons Mail." The performance will be repeated on Wednesday next.

MRS. LANGTRY's summer season at the Imperial is over. She promises for her reopening of the house a new play by a modern writer, but is not more explicit.

"WINDMILLS," by Mr. W. Kingsley Tarpey, and "The Unseen Helmsman," a one-act play by Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, constituted the programme at the sixth entertainment of

the Stage Society, which was given at the Comedy on Monday afternoon. The piece first named is a farcical comedy on lines not wholly unlike those of Mr. Pinero's "Magistrate." It satirizes rather cleverly proceedings at a police-court, and furnishes Mr. A. E. George with a droll character as a benevolent baronet imbued with Anarchist opinions. "The Unseen Helmsman" is supported by three characters, all feminine, and two dummy babies. It is a direct imitation of M. Maeterlinck, and was pleasingly played by Miss Edyth Olive, Miss Joan Burdett, and Miss Annie Webster.

The Japanese troupe under the management of Madame Sada Yacco and M. Otojiro Kawakami appeared on Tuesday at the Criterion in "The Geisha and the Knight" and "Kesa, the Wife's Sacrifice," two of their characteristic melodramas, of which the second only is new. The entertainment is curious and grotesque, but interesting. The combats of one against many put to shame by their vigour all that has been seen of nautical melodrama, and the dancing and singing have a quaintness all their own. The leading actors are artists in their line, though the feats of dexterity exhibited by other artists are of the rough-and-tumble order. Madame Sada Yacco's death-scenes have a realism of a kind, but are painful rather than impressive. With these representations were given the marvellous illuminated dances of Miss Loie Fuller, which in themselves repay a visit to the theatre.

It follows from this occupation of the Criterion that the performances of "Wheels within Wheels" have been suspended.

An inaccurate announcement in the *Referee* that the run at the Court of "Women are so Serious" had been suspended has led to the institution of proceedings by the management of the theatre for damages. A use of the telephone should render such mistakes impossible.

MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS's one-act comedy, "Un Rendezvous de Chasse," written by herself in French, will be acted at Rheims in September. An English version of the play, prepared by the author, is in the hands of a London manager.

MISS ROSINA FILIPPI, who appeared successfully in "Trilby" and other plays, and recently made her mark by an adaptation of Jane Austen's "Emma," is publishing next Monday, in Mr. Brimley Johnson's series of "Carpet Plays," her "In the Italian Quarter," seen at the Vaudeville in 1899.

M. LOUIS TIERCELIN AND MR. LOUIS N. PARKER are said to be collaborating in a modern drama, besides which Mr. Parker is translating M. Tiercelin's "Merlin," a play founded on Breton legends, presumably of the Arthurian cycle.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—L. M. R.—W. R.—A. H.—H. N. H.—W. J.—J. B. T.—J. R.—received.
J. H.—B. M.—Not suitable for us.
F. R. G. S.—We cannot answer such questions.
E. J. L. S.—Many thanks.

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